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President North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association

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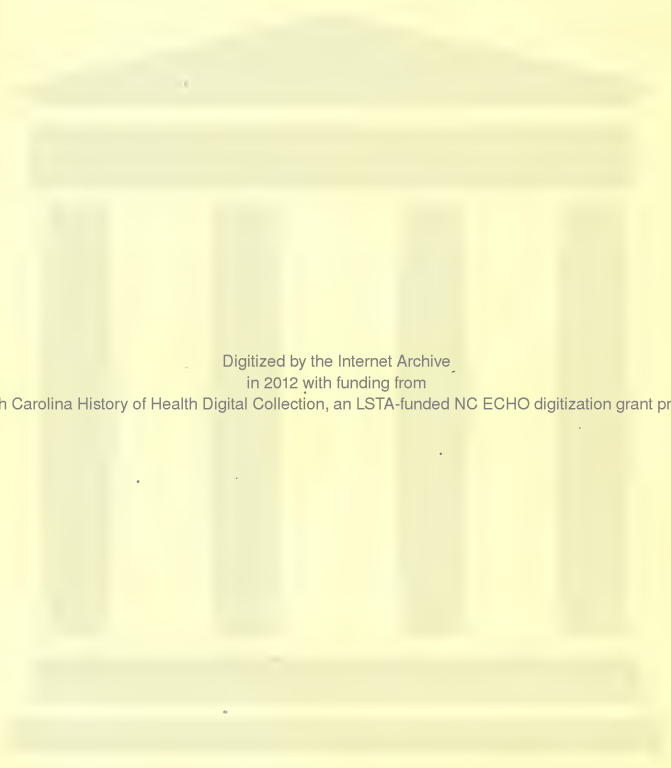
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD IN
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 19, 20, 21, 1918

ALSO THE
ROLL OF MEMBERS

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER
NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PHARMACY, TOGETHER
WITH LIST OF REGISTERED PHARMACISTS AND OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE TRAVELING
MEN'S AUXILIARY

STENOGRAPHER
MISS BESSIE PARHAM
RALEIGH, N. C.

1918
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PROCEEDINGS of the THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

RALEIGH, N. C.,
June 19, 20, 21, 1918.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FIRST SESSION

The first session of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association was called to order in the Assembly Room of the Chamber of Commerce in Raleigh at eleven o'clock on the morning of June nineteenth by the President, G. A. Matton, of High Point.

President MATTON: Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to officially welcome you to this the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association. I will ask Dr. T. W. O'Kelly, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to open the convention with prayer.

(Invocation by Dr. O'Kelly, of Raleigh.)

Local Secretary Henry T. Hicks introduced Mayor J. I. Johnson, who, in the following words, welcomed the delegates to Raleigh.

Mayor JOHNSON: *Gentlemen of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

First of all I want to congratulate this Association on the splendid attendance. In this time of great distress in our country, all of the professional men are asked to give of their strength, talent and service to aid the government in its great undertaking. This we have done.

I remember well forty years ago when the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association was inaugurated. The first meeting was held in Raleigh. I see few men before me who had any part in the establishment of the Association. The pioneers in the movement were A. S. Lee, John Pescud, Ruffin Wil-

liams, William Simpson and others. Members from all over the State joined hands with us—Messrs. Zoeller, Hancock, S. R. Horne, of Fayetteville, and many others. You gentlemen have taken up the work they left off, and well are you upholding the honor, integrity, and efficiency of our profession. I say “our profession,” because I am talking to the members of the only profession I know anything about. Forty odd years ago I was engaged in the retail drug business in Raleigh, and only three or four years ago did I relinquish it. I was, unfortunately, drawn into city politics, and I rue the day I started in such business. I wish I was still a pharmacist.

I know something of the price you pay in your profession, something of the sacrifice in doing your duty. I know you have always met every requirement in every respect. You have been accustomed to make sacrifices—no profession is called on to make more than druggists. They sacrifice life and pleasure in devotion to their work. When our country called for work and service you gentlemen here responded better than almost any class in the country. You have sent numbers of your men to the front, something like two hundred. That is a splendid record, but I believe every man within the hearing of my voice feels with the men who have gone that he is willing to make the supreme sacrifice if necessary. I feel that you all have enlisted in the service of our country. It is not altogether when we have an army of two, three, or five million men, but it is through every loyal citizen of the United States, man, woman, and child, that we will win this war. We are going to win it, there is no question about that. I am not a prophet or a son of a prophet, and therefore cannot say when it will end; but it will end by bringing the Kaiser to his knees, and this will be done by the United States of America. (Applause.)

I think the Pharmaceutical Association is doing as much and will do as much as any other organization, and we are going to be called on for many other sacrifices. Every one knows the soda fountain is a valuable adjunct to this country, but I see in this morning's paper that they speak of putting them out of business. Mr. Page says he will have to stop letting them

have sugar. If this is the case I know you gentlemen are willing to this if it is necessary to the winning of the war. When I sent my three boys over—all I have—I made up my mind I would fight here while they fought there, and I believe that is the spirit of thousands of others.

I hope you gentlemen will have a profitable meeting. The Committee on Arrangements has taken every step for your comfort and pleasure. God knows druggists need all the recreation they can get. If anything has not been done and you will let me know, I as Mayor, promise to have it done for you. I thank you gentlemen.

President MATTON: I will ask Vice-President S. E. Welfare, of Winston-Salem, to respond to the Mayor's warm address of welcome.

Vice-President WELFARE: Mr. Chairman, Honorable Mayor of North Carolina's beloved capital city, Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with a feeling of real pleasure that I accept the cordial welcome and good wishes which have been so beautifully and earnestly expressed by the head of this municipality.

Every North Carolinian is proud of her capital city, not merely because she is the hub of Eastern Carolina, but because she is a beautiful place, made so by her clean and attractive streets and her many lovely and attractive homes, occupied by a people who are noted for their hospitality and good will.

While I come from a city which her citizenship delights to term the "king" of North Carolina, so far as industrial activities go, still we stand ready to recognize that there are many other cities in the good Old North State whose respective citizenships are just as proud and ready to boost as those of us who abide in the only Twin-City in this commonwealth, as our friends in "Old Virginia" would express it.

Raleigh, with its many varied manufacturing and other industries ranks with other cities noted for their industrial activities. Within the past few years the capital city has caught the progressive step along nearly every line of duty, for which

it is entitled to all the praise and congratulations that is coming its way.

One of the many good things found here is the educational institutions—the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Meredith, Peace Institute and St. Mary's, the last three being for women. In addition, permit me to add that Raleigh's graded schools also rank with the best public educational institutions in the South.

The capital city's newspapers are also alive and enterprising and in circulation they have found few, if any, equals in any city in this part of America's domain.

In conclusion, permit me, in behalf of our Association, to renew my expression of appreciation for the very cordial welcome extended to us by Raleigh's chief executive and honored citizen, and to bespeak for our dear capital city and her noble people, a continuation of civic righteousness—the kind that brings the largest possible amount of happiness and good will—the kind that both God and man may accept as the best things for a people whose love for one another and their city should grow stronger as the days go by.

President MARTON: The address of welcome on behalf of the local druggists will be made by Mr. Henry T. Hicks, our Local Secretary.

Mr. Hicks: Mr. President, I think you mis-stated that. Mr. Birdsong is slated for this honor, but by reason of a death in his family he, of course, could not be with us. Consequently it falls to my lot to welcome you on behalf of the druggists of the city of Raleigh and to assure you that we are glad to have you with us. I hope you will find it agreeable here and be comfortable. As the Mayor has already said, if there is anything we can do and you will mention it I will be glad to furnish it. We are promised a paper by Mr. Bradham, of New Bern, on the subject of sugar and sugar substitutes; also a statement from the Food Administration straightening out the recent ruling. So do not worry too much until you find out what you have to worry about.

The response to this welcome on behalf of the Association was made by Mr. E. E. Missildine, of Tryon.

Mr. E. E. MISSILDINE: It gives me great pleasure to address you in response to our welcome from Mr. Hicks. First, because we have met in the city which represents every community in the State; second, because Raleigh was the home of the originator of the N. C. P. A., a man who did more for the elevation of pharmacy and its allied arts than any one else in the State. I refer to Mr. Wm. Simpson, whom to have known was an honor and a great privilege.

Personally, when I think of Raleigh, I immediately think of the pleasant relations I had with Mr. Simpson, and of the great desire on his part to impart knowledge, and of the great influence he had in pharmacy for the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen, I would call your attention to the fact that this present meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association is one of special importance: First, because before our next annual meeting the Legislature will have met and unless we, the druggists of the State of North Carolina, stand behind our Legislative Committee and carry out their every request, some laws are likely to be enacted that will prove to be a burden and unfair, not only to the druggists but to the public as well. Second, there is no business or profession in the State upon which the public relies more for free information than that of ours, and it is not only our privilege but our duty to protect our interests that we may continue to be of benefit to our various communities.

We have cause to congratulate those druggists who so ably defended our cause at the last meeting of the Assembly. Let us, therefore, enter into the spirit of unity and make this meeting go on record as one of the best ever held in the State.

I thank you for your kind welcome.

The roll call by the Secretary was the next order of business.

Upon motion of the Secretary the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, P. A. Lee, reported twenty-four names for membership in the Association. Other names were added later. Since the new members are indicated in the Roll of Members their names will not be repeated here. In connection with new members it may be stated

that S. M. Purcell, of Salisbury, secured ten during the year.

The Secretary read a telegram from P. W. Vaughan regretting his inability to attend convention.

Professor E. V. HOWELL, of Chapel Hill, spoke briefly of the necessity for taking steps to secure recognition for pharmacists in the army. As it was decided to defer full discussion of the Edmonds bill to a later meeting, Professor Howell's explanations were repeated later and will appear in another part of the proceedings.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association appointed the following druggists to represent it at the meeting: B. Frank Page, Raleigh; W. H. Wearn, Charlotte; Edward Ahrens, Wilmington.

Delegates appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association were: H. T. Hicks, Chairman, Raleigh; W. W. Horne, Fayetteville; I. W. Rose, Rocky Mount.

Local Secretary HICKS announced that the Country Club of Raleigh and the Capitol Club extended their courtesies to the visiting delegates.

E. L. Tarkenton read the following communication:

U. S. S. Florida,
English Channel

I shall miss the annual meeting this year as I am in the Naval Hospital Service and will be unable to attend. The meetings are always profitable and I get much pleasure from them. I have been in the Naval Service since August, 1917. I like the Navy very much. I wish I could tell you of some of the exciting experiences I have had on this side of the world. Maybe I will be with you at the next meeting. Please remember me to all my friends in the Association. I hope you will have a profitable meeting.

(Signed) BURNEY S. WARREN

A letter was also read from G. Y. Watson, of Southport, stating that because of a shortage of clerks that he would be unable to attend the meeting and expressing best wishes for the Association. The Secretary read a communication along the same lines from H. M. Cooke, of Salisbury.

At this point the meeting was turned over to the Traveling Men's Auxiliary for a few minutes. During this time several

impromptu talks were made by the members of the Auxiliary.

Local Secretary Hicks announced that a buffet lunch would be served in the meeting room, eliminating the necessity for adjournment.

FIRST SESSION—Continued

1:10 P. M. Tuesday.

President Matton called the delegates to order at 1:10 p. m.

President MATTON: We will now have the report of delegates to other Associations. Is the Chairman of Delegates to the American Pharmaceutical Association ready to report?

Chairman E. V. HOWELL: I will not be ready with my report until the first session tomorrow.

Because of the uncertainty of the war situation last summer, no delegates from the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association attended the meetings of neighboring State Associations except J. G. Beard, who made the following report as Chairman of the Delegates to the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association:

The Virginia Pharmaceutical Association held its 36th annual meeting in the Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 10, 11, and 12, 1917.

This meeting which I was delegated by President Matton to attend was presided over by Mr. Ramsey Taylor, of Norfolk, a genial and able officer. His presidential assistants were Messrs. C. H. Goldsborough, of Culpepper, who later succeeded him as president, and G. E. Thompson, of Chatham. The invocation was delivered by the chaplain from Fortress Monroe, and the address of welcome by the mayor of Norfolk.

A personage who added largely to the success of the meeting was a former North Carolinian from Raleigh—Mr. John Y. McRae, who now makes his home in Norfolk. As Local Secretary, Mr. McRae, was on the job from the beginning to the close of the meeting, but found time repeatedly to say to me that he was just as good a "Tar Heel" as ever.

The Old Point meeting was greatly handicapped for doing any real constructive work by the small attendance. It was felt by all that it was hardly fair to undertake any steps of far-reaching effect when the delegation, by its paucity of numbers, was so little representative of the Association. Old Point is more or less out of the way for most

Virginians, and this coupled with the uncertainty of the war situation and the even then scarcity of drug clerks explains the size of the attendance. In writing this report eleven months after the meeting I find it hard to remember anything save generalities. The full report that I prepared while I was at the Chamberlin has unfortunately been misplaced.

Mr. Samuel C. Henry, now Secretary of the N. A. R. D., then a delegate from the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association made a talk of seventy-five minutes' duration in which he outlined national legislative issues of pharmaceutical interest and importance, among other things laying stress on the need for killing the health insurance agitation that was spreading over the country.

I followed Mr. Henry on the program with a prepared talk on the subject: "Have Pharmaceutical Associations Justified Their Reasons for Existence?" I endeavored to review the work that logically belongs to associations to carry out and then paralleled these objects with the results ordinarily accomplished. I was also invited to speak on the pharmacist's position in the army as mentioned in my report as Secretary.

The President's address followed the usual line of such addresses, reviewing the events of the past year in pharmacy and recommending plans for the improvement of the Association.

The entertainment features of the convention consisted of bridge and bowling parties for the ladies; drawing contests at frequent intervals during the business sessions; a sail on Hampton Roads, and a trolley excursion to the Langley Aviation Field at Newport News.

The meeting adjourned on Thursday to meet in 1918 at Natural Bridge, Va., July 9 to 11.

One could not leave a meeting of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association without having been impressed with the natural hospitality and courtesy the members apparently show all visitors. It was most pleasant to have been the guests of these druggists for three days, and I trust that it will become an annual custom for us to send a delegate to their meetings. Incidentally it may be said that over in Virginia they believe that the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association is one of the liveliest, most business-like organizations in the South. I did not need this expression from them, however, to make me glad that I am a part of what has come to mean for me an association to be worked for, thought for and loved.

E. L. Tarkenton suggested that in view of the scarcity of help, many of the members would perhaps like to return to their stores as soon as possible and it would therefore be well to condense the program of the meeting to two days. This suggestion met with the approval of the Association, the Presi-

dent, Secretary and local Secretary being asked to so arrange the schedule as to permit this change.

Professor Howell was asked to again present the matter of the Edmonds bill. This he did. Professor Howell explained the nature of the measure; showed how it would not only correct the injustice to pharmacists in the service, but would serve to better the workings of the Medical Department. He described the hearing given the bill by the Military Affairs Committee in Congress last winter. * He also said that the druggists of the country would have to make individual effort before Congress would consent to pass the legislation.

After Professor Howell's explanation several members discussed plans which would make most effective the campaign looking to the passage of the Edmonds bill by Congress. Mr. G. K. Grantham, of Dunn, offered a motion that a committee of three be appointed to draft a resolution to Congress from the Association requesting that the bill be passed. This motion being passed, the President appointed the following members to draft the resolution: Messrs. Howell, Zoeller and Grantham.

At two o'clock First Vice-President Welfare was asked to take the chair.

Chairman WELFARE: The next order of business is the annual address of the President, by G. A. Matton, of High Point.

Officers and Members of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Ordinarily the officers of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association would be disposed to express their disappointment over the small number of its members in attendance at the annual meeting, but the war has drawn so heavily upon their employees, as well as upon the younger druggists of the profession, that in many instances it is practically impossible for the members of this Association to leave their business even for a day or two. It is universally true that the members of this profession who have gone to the front, and those of their employees who have enlisted in this struggle for the safety of our Republic, have done so willingly and gladly, and it is a great pleasure for us, who still remain at home, to congratulate them and bid them godspeed in this great undertaking.

In this hour of the national crisis, and one which is of great moment to the world at large, I am satisfied that while we have met in our

annual business session, the uppermost thought in the minds of everyone is the great struggle now going on between a free people and the iron hand of oppression. It is the first duty of every organization, every individual, to realize this and put forth every effort to aid in the great cause of right so gallantly defended by the Allied powers of the world. Realizing our duty as an association and sensing the enthusiastic spirit of patriotism which I know abides in the breast of each one of us, my first word to you is "Onward" in this great work, in standing with our Government in this great task, holding aloft the flag, pledging our all in loyal support until there is no longer any quarter for the Hun, and every vestige of oppression is wiped from the face of the earth. The task is a mighty one, but we will win, because we are right, and the unselfish spirit behind the fight is directed only for those who need help and that the freedom which comes from it all will be permanent.

To carry out this great task the Government calls on each and every one from time to time to unite in some specific duty. A few weeks ago we had a great drive for Liberty Bonds, and in going "Over the Top" there were found many who belonged to our honored profession. Next week another effort is to be put forth and I consider it my first duty to ask that every one of us stand behind this movement and help in selling War Savings Stamps. Aside from sentiment, these stamps and certificates should appeal to every line of business.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of probably the world's leading bank, says: The war savings certificates are the only Government securities which the law says shall positively increase in value. The Government has gone still farther to meet the requirements of the small saver. Besides the interest-bearing war savings certificate stamps, it issues a 25c thrift stamp and provides a thrift card to which 16 of these may be attached. They are issued as a help to those desiring to accumulate the cost of a war savings stamp. When a thrift card has 16 of these stamps attached, representing \$4.00, it may be exchanged by the payment of a few additional cents, for a war savings stamp. The moment the war savings certificate stamp is secured, interest begins.

Here is every American's chance to save his money, \$100.00 at a time, \$5.00 at a time, or 25c; to save every day in the year and place his money at interest with less trouble than any other investment ever caused him. For America's sake, for the benefit of our soldier boys, for your own sake, **SAVE YOUR MONEY AND BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.**

I know that you will need no urging in these important matters.

There are a number of important matters which will be discussed at this meeting: The new law requiring four years' practical experience and nine months at college which went into effect January 1, 1918, will do much to raise the standard of the profession, which it so much de-

serves, and to which the public is entitled. Slowly but surely we are reaching that plane which requires the very best talent and equipment in a profession, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. The slogan "Safety First" necessarily begins with the pharmacist.

One of the most delightful features of our organization is the Traveling Men's Auxiliary, which has planned and carried out so many events for our pleasure. It is indispensable as an associate element of social intercourse, and does much to fix our thoughts and minds on the pleasant features of every session. The only thing lacking to bring the Auxiliary up to perfection is to bring to its aid that perfect of all creatures, woman, and let us have a woman's auxiliary.

Just at this point I desire to approve the plan and endorse the suggestion of women entering pharmacy. Rapidly woman is entering every line of business and profession, and I know of no branch of service where she could be more useful than in pharmacy. Naturally careful and observant, with other requisites now demanded of the pharmacist, she would be the peer of any in the profession. But whether we will or not, brethren, she is coming anyway, and my advice would be to gallantly go out and meet her.

The great rebirth of our country, its sudden rise from the greatest country in the western hemisphere to that of one of the greatest of the world powers, the necessary centralization of governmental affairs and the consequent regulation and control of many things by the Federal Government heretofore undreamed of, bring to my attention so many new and inviting propositions to discuss that if I touched upon all of them, this address would become taxing and fatiguing, and hence it is my purpose only to refer to those which I consider of the most vital importance.

Never before in the history of this country has public sentiment been so centered upon the protection and conservation of health and the growth and development of strong and vigorous physical manhood. The army training camps, the long marches, the hours of physical endurance required to hold the front lines in Europe and strike the telling blows at our common enemy, the anxiety for fear our soldiers may lose their lives from disease, have caused the people of this country as never before to realize that the success, growth, development, and even independence of this country all depend in a large measure upon the health and physical strength of her sons and daughters.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Congress of the United States will be compelled by public sentiment to enact laws designed to more adequately preserve, protect, and develop public health, and when such legislation as this is passed, it will undoubtedly vitally affect the members of our profession and their businesses, either beneficially or detrimentally. My recommendation is that we should fall actively and patriotically into this great movement, lending our advice and assist-

ance, and doing so in such a manner as to assure such measures will not only be helpful to the country at large but will in no manner handicap or retard our own profession and our businesses.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association working and agitating alone would not have that weight and influence it would have if a member of a great national organization. The same thing is true of the other state associations and other organizations of larger territorial scope. In addition to the state associations, the other various associations interested in one way or another in the drug trade are: the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Drug Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Wholesale Druggists, the Southern Wholesale Druggists Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and the National Association of Retail Drug Clerks. I am impressed with the idea that it is imperative that all these organizations should take steps to perfect a federation through which the interest of all the separate associations would be co-ordinated. The idea is to form a central body composed of delegates from each of the subsidiary associations, just as the American Federation of Labor is composed of delegates from all labor associations and the central labor unions throughout the country. Everyone is familiar with the influence exerted by the American Federation of Labor, and a great organization of this character would be a strong influence for good, if properly managed, and its activities directed along the right lines, and its recommendations would be little less than irresistible.

After the war there will be a great readjustment period. Legislation of a regulative character heretofore unthought of or conceived will be proposed, some of which, if not directed along the right lines and wisely and intelligently administered, might strike at the very heart of our existence. We should begin to make preparations now. "Preparedness" should be our motto, and I think one of the first steps of preparedness is to organize and co-ordinate along the lines I have already suggested.

A new and grave trouble on the horizon is that of Compulsory Health Insurance, which is being advocated with the aid of salaried exponents and the profuse distribution of literature. It is estimated by those who have studied the subject that the general adoption of compulsory health insurance as a state policy would provide for 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the medical requirements of the present population. Could the retail drug trade hope to exist if it should suffer a reduction of 75 per cent. of its present business? Would it not be a good idea for our association to appoint a special committee to keep the association informed as to the progress of the propaganda for compulsory health insurance, and to co-operate with like committees of other associations in meeting such legislation when it is proposed in our state?

With legislation to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages, or the sale of beverage alcohol which is merely disguised with a medical label, the drug trade is not materially concerned. Unfortunately, however, such prohibitory measures nearly always tend to interfere to an unnecessary extent with the legitimate use of alcohol in preparations that are manufactured and sold for medicinal purposes only. Would it not be wise for our association to appoint a special committee to consider this particular subject, and to agree upon a form of amendment to prohibition bills which may be offered in our state legislature, so that such bills if enacted will not interfere with the sale of alcohol-containing preparations which are intended and used for perfectly legitimate and proper purposes?

In many cases it appears that state and federal laws relating to the manufacture and sale of drugs are being interpreted and administered by officials who have had absolutely no practical experience with the drug business.

I think all who have given this subject attention will agree that only those who have had experience in a practical way in the drug business are qualified to pass upon the problems which arise in the application of legal requirements to the manufacture and sale of medical products. A man may have a most excellent university training in the sciences which relate to the subject-matter of pharmacy, without being able to wisely interpret or justly administer the laws relating thereto. Would it not be proper for our association to place itself on record on this subject by the adoption of a formal resolution to the effect that laws regulating the manufacture and sale of medicinal products should be interpreted and administered by those who have had practical experience in some branch of the drug business?

There are a multitude of problems which will likely soon confront our profession, but I shall content myself with having recommended the method of organization through which to work to meet them.

Let it be added before I conclude that I have felt greatly honored at being at the head of the Pharmaceutical Association of North Carolina, and I am proud to number its members among my friends.

Chairman WELFARE: Gentlemen, you have heard the reading of the President's address. What is your pleasure regarding it?

It was moved that the address be received and referred to a committee for consideration. Chairman Welfare appointed Messrs. W. A. Crabtree, R. M. Brame, and A. V. Baucom to serve on this committee.

President Matton resumes the chair.

President MATTON: The next feature of the program is the

report of the Secretary and Acting Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Beard.

Mr. BEARD: I have the honor of submitting the following report as Secretary and Acting Treasurer of the N. C. Pharmaceutical Association for the year ending May 31, 1918.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF TREASURER

The receipts and disbursements for the office of Acting Treasurer are:

RECEIPTS

From Retiring Treasurer Burwell	\$ 298.65
Dues, Old Members	590.86
Dues, New Members	204.00
Advertising, Cash	240.00
Advertising, Merchandise	29.00
Beal Fund	100.00
Peoples Bank, Liberty Bond	100.00
	\$1,562.51

DISBURSEMENTS

To K. M. S. Johnson, reporter	\$ 81.04
Miss Margaret Berry, stenographer	40.00
Miss Margaret Bottum, stenographer	31.05
University Press, letter-heads, envelopes, application blanks, post-cards, etc	22.00
C. T. Wollen, engrossing certificates	12.50
Miss Mary Royall Hancock, engrossing certif.....	3.50
Edwards & Broughton, balance on 1916 Proceedings.....	110.35
Queen City Printing Co., Proceedings of 1917.....	280.25
F. W. Hancock, expenses Leg. Com., due 1916-17.....	89.55
Postage, balance from 1916-17 and 1917-18.....	107.00
Carolina Journal of Pharmacy, 200 subscriptions.....	100.00
Express	7.72
Telegrams, congratulations to other associations and messages to Congressmen	6.58
D. A. Warren, Beal membership prize	5.00
R. D. Swisher, rubber stamps, electrotypes, etc	4.85
Durham Book & Stat. Co., journal, card index.....	14.95
Freight on Proceedings etc.	4.50
A. A. Kluttz Co., clips, paste, ink	.65
Peoples Bank, one Liberty Bond	100.00
Salary Secretary \$100; Acting Treasurer, \$75.....	175.00

Insurance Co., premium on treasurer's bond.....	2.50
Miss Mary McGehee, clerical work, proofreading	13.60

\$1,212.59

Assets—

Merchandise on hand	29.00
Liberty Bond enclosed with report	100.00
Cash on hand, certified check enclosed	220.92

\$1,562.51

Liabilities—None.

It should be borne in mind that \$306.02 listed above as expenditures should have been paid in 1916-17. If this sum be subtracted it will be found that disbursements for the current year amount to \$906.57.

Receipted vouchers, endorsed or O. K'd. by President Matton, are enclosed to show payment of expenditures listed above.

One registered Liberty Bond for \$100, and a certified check for \$220.92 accompany this report.

REPORT OF SECRETARY

The work in the office of the Secretary has been conducted as in previous years, with a few exceptions.

The proceedings of the 38th annual meeting were printed and distributed August 28th to all the members; to the pharmaceutical press, and to the secretaries of other state associations. Our Association holds the record for 1917 in being first to get its proceedings to the members. Bids for publishing the volume were solicited from the leading printers of this State, Virginia and Tennessee. The lowest bidder was the Queen City Printing Company, of Charlotte, their estimate being \$1.25 per page. Other low bidders were the Seaman Printery, Durham, \$1.40 a page; Edwards & Broughton, Raleigh, \$1.55; J. P. Bell Company, of Lynchburg, \$2.00 a page. The average cost per page to other associations whose records show cost for printing proceedings in 1917 was \$2.25. The book was published and mailed out as Vol. II, No. 4 of the *Carolina Journal of Pharmacy*. No charge was made by *The Journal* for postage. In this manner \$26 was saved to the Association. I wish to take this occasion to thank the Queen City Printing Co. for their promptness and many courtesies to this office and for the quality of their work on the proceedings.

His Excellency, Governor T. W. Bickett, was informed of our recommendation for the Board of Pharmacy. In conformity with our action he appointed Mr. Frank S. Smith, of Asheville, as a member of the examining board. The appointment became operative April

28th of this year to continue to the same date in 1923. It will be recalled that Mr. Smith succeeded Mr. I. W. Rose, of Rocky Mount.

The membership roll for 1917-18 shows a material increase in numbers. A total of 400 druggists of the State are now affiliated with our organization. A record of our membership for the past few years may be interesting:

Year	No. Members
1909	262
1910	267
1911	249
1912	248
1913	262
1914	273
1915	227
1916	300
1917	331
1918	400

While the 20 per cent. increase in membership of 1918 over 1917 is gratifying, it but serves to stimulate the feeling that at the least 60 per cent. of the North Carolina druggists should belong to their State Association. According to the report of Secretary Hancock, incorporated in the last Proceedings, there are 970 white pharmacists in this State. Sixty per cent. of this number is 582. We lack 182 members of reaching this number. At the present time the Association embraces only 42 per cent. of North Carolina's registered pharmacists. Using the South Atlantic State Pharmaceutical Associations as a region of comparison, it will be seen that of seven states the North Carolina Association stands fifth in the ratio its membership bears to the number of druggists eligible to join. These States are led by South Carolina with a percentage of 68.6. The next in order are Florida, 60 per cent.; Alabama, 56.2 per cent.; Maryland, 42.6; North Carolina, 42; Georgia, 33.3; Virginia, 22.5 per cent. If the actual number of members be substituted for percentage figures we find that North Carolina stands fourth. In this comparison Georgia leads all the South Atlantic States with an even 500 members. Alabama comes second with 450; Maryland third with 426; North Carolina fourth with 400; Virginia fifth with 360; South Carolina sixth with 343; and Florida with 300.

It is to be observed that of the seven states just mentioned all but North and South Carolina permit unregistered pharmacists to belong to their associations. It is hardly fair, therefore, to use the above as a basis for comparison. This ratio does not hold throughout the country, however, for of the 45 state pharmaceutical associations, 24 permit unregistered clerks to belong, and 21 refuse them admission.

This is roughly half and half. The oldest of the South Atlantic Associations is South Carolina, established in 1872. Next comes Georgia, 1876, then North Carolina, 1880, followed by Alabama and Virginia in 1881, Maryland, 1882, and Florida in 1904. It will be noticed, therefore, that North Carolina as the third oldest of this group of associations stands fourth in actual enrollment and fifth in relative enrollment. It is interesting to observe that the pharmaceutical associations in Oklahoma, Montana, and South Dakota are 100 per cent. strong, every druggist in these states being legally required to join. At the risk of having this report prove tiresome, your Secretary asks the liberty of injecting the following data concerning the other associations of the country. Two tables will be given, the first showing the number of members belonging to, and the second table the date of inauguration of the several state organizations. This information, together with a great deal more concerning these associations was hard to procure. In some cases no report at all could be obtained, and in others as many as six letters had to be written to different officials to secure the data desired.

TABLE I—NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Oklahoma	2000	Alabama	450
Iowa	1910	Maryland	426
Pennsylvania	1500	Connecticut	425
Ohio	1500	North Carolina	400
New York	1400	Arkansas	400
Massachusetts	1350	Vermont	370
Illinois	1200	Louisiana	363
Texas	1200	Virginia	360
Wisconsin	1015	Maine	348
Minnesota	1000	South Carolina	343
New Jersey	926	Florida	300
South Dakota	900	Washington	250
Nebraska	800	Tennessee	233
Michigan	800	Idaho	225
Montana	700	Colorado	200
Kansas	700	Oregon	200
Indiana	700	New Hampshire	190
Missouri	661	Utah	159
California	602	Wyoming	100
Georgia	500	Arizona	90
Kentucky	459	Delaware	80
Mississippi	450		

No information from Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, West Virginia.

TABLE II—DATE OF ORGANIZATION

Maine	1867
New Jersey	1870
New Hampshire, South Carolina	1872
Georgia, Connecticut	1876
Kentucky, Pennsylvania	1878
Missouri, New York, Ohio, Texas	1879
North Carolina, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin	1880
Alabama, Virginia, Arkansas, Indiana	1881
Maryland, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska	1882
Michigan	1883
Minnesota, South Dakota	1884
Montana	1885
Tennessee	1886
Delaware, North Dakota, Oregon	1887
Colorado, Oklahoma, Washington	1890
Utah	1892
Vermont	1894
Mississippi	1903
Florida	1904
West Virginia	1906
California, Idaho	1907
Arizona	1910
Wyoming	1915

In the past year your Secretary has made every effort to influence the passage of the Edmonds bill giving recognition to pharmacists in the army. These efforts took several forms. First, a systematic campaign was instituted and maintained having for its object the conversion of North Carolina's representatives in Congress to the belief that the passage of this measure would be dual in its benefits, helping not only the druggists themselves, but more important the army and the civil population. This campaign was successful to the point that the majority of our congressional delegation is sympathetic towards the bill. The second form of effort was directed towards the pharmacists of North Carolina. One or more letters was written to every registered druggist in the State earnestly requesting them to use their influence on their Senators and Representatives. The third effort was newspaper propaganda work. The State papers, the *New York Times*, and the *Chicago Tribune* very kindly published articles from this office which detailed the reasons why it was of public importance that the Edmonds bill be passed in order to relieve the inroads being made on the supply of physicians throughout the country and to promote the efficiency of the Medical Corps. Your Secretary also took occasion to read a paper before the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association urging

its active support of the measure. Later, at the request of that Association he, together with Secretary Henry of the N. A. R. D., framed a strong resolution to Virginia's congressmen which was adopted by the members. The Edmonds bill is dying a slow death in one of the committee rooms of Congress. The reason for this is readily apparent to one who has followed the situation closely. While the measure has been fought for and fought for hard by about 1 per cent. of the pharmacists of the country, there were 99 per cent. of the druggists who stood off and did nothing beyond silently voice their approval. Congress is not in the habit of doing anything for any class or section when it only hears demands from one voter out of each hundred. Until the great majority of the druggists throughout the Union get onto their feet and in a thunderous voice in unison demand that their just rights be respected they may expect from the Surgeon General and from the Congress just what they will get—nothing.

The matter of women entering pharmacy to relieve the drug clerk shortage also received the attention of this office. The work done was altogether through newspapers. It is hoped that this Association will voice its sentiments on this question. If it is the sense of the members that such a course is wise, a more active campaign will be begun to induce women to enter pharmacy.

Pursuant to the resolution at the Asheville meeting, Chairman F. W. Hancock presented this office with the names of 90 druggists to act as county chairmen of the new Legislative and Membership Committee. A personal letter was written each of these chairmen acquainting them with the nature of the work. With a few exceptions, these men, representative of the best druggists in the State, accepted the appointment and, it is believed, good work has been accomplished by them. This step can be made very far-reaching in its effects if pushed to its logical conclusion.

Grateful acknowledgment and sincere thanks are herewith made to the editors of the leading drug journals for mailing their periodicals to this office; to the press of the State in giving publicity to this meeting; to Local Secretary Hicks and President Matton for their sympathetic co-operation during the past year, and to many other members of the Association whose assistance, advice, and helpful encouragement have made the work of the year just closing of a most pleasing nature.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. BEARD,

Secretary and Acting Treasurer

Upon motion the report of the Acting Treasurer was referred to an auditing committee composed of Messrs. S. E. Welfare, P. A. Lee, and E. L. Tarkenton.

Dr. Hynson suggested that the report of Secretary be referred to the Committee on the President's Address. This was done.

Mr. Zoeller, of Tarboro, felt that it was hardly fair to make the comparison of the membership in the South Atlantic Pharmaceutical Association that was made in the Secretary's report, since North and South Carolina Associations do not permit unregistered clerks to join, whereas the other associations of the group allow them full membership.

E. L. Tarkenton, Chairman of the Papers and Queries Committee, took charge of the meeting at this point and announced several papers to be read. The first follows:

PAPERS AT PHARMACEUTICAL MEETINGS

BY DR. FRED B. KILMER

Ball games, egg races, jumping contests and vaudeville occupy the hours formerly devoted to the reading and discussion of papers in many pharmaceutical meetings. This has been shown to have many advantages. It has brought out a larger attendance at the meetings, has increased the membership and enriched the treasury.

The entertainment committee has a long way outdistanced the committee on papers and queries. The tired druggist gets some relief from a grotesque contest, where he would be bored over the discussion of "A New Method of Making the Syrup of Tolu." It is usually very difficult to obtain a quorum for a session devoted to the reading of papers, while the evening cabaret is crowded to the doors.

It cannot be denied that there are state associations whose membership reaches into thousands, with attendance running into several hundreds, that are prosperous under present methods of live wire programs without the reading of papers. Quite conspicuous are these days in comparison with the times when the meetings were wholly given over to routine and to papers.

State pharmaceutical association meetings are in many respects quite different from gatherings in other vocations. In a concourse made up of plumbers, or business men, there is usually found sessions crowded with the reading of statistical reports, discussions—long, earnest and exhaustive—as to policies for the betterment and control of trade; coupled with this is an address or two full of shop talk. The sessions are all business—the business in which they are engaged. Entertainments are often relegated to an evening at the theatre, or a banquet. In a gathering of bankers, figures, dollars, finance, loans, discounts, fill every hour, sandwiched in with an address by some

noted financier. In meetings of dentists, discussions and demonstrations of pulling teeth, filling teeth and making teeth crowd the hours. In an assemblage of physicians long reports on the progress of medicine, papers upon abstract subjects, clinical discussions, make up a program that is only relieved by a deep and profound address by some noted speaker.

On the other hand, the pharmacists' association meeting often is his only vacation hour; he goes to obtain relief from the stress of his arduous duties, to have a good time, and no one wishes to deny him all the pleasure which he can get out of it.

We must, however, reflect that pharmacy is a scientific calling. The object for which pharmaceutical associations have been welded together is plainly said to be "the advancement of the art of pharmacy." One of the means by which pharmacy has been, and can be advanced is by pharmacists meeting together and discussing "the art and practice of preserving and compounding substances for the purpose of medicine." And by this we do not mean to exclude any of the multitude of substances and things which engage the attention of the modern druggist.

Pharmacy in its every phase, its every side, as a business, as a vocation, as an art, should have the attention of every gathering of pharmacists. One of the means by which American pharmacy has arisen to its high position, has been through the papers read, and the discussions held, at the meetings of pharmaceutical associations. State associations have contributed their part, and some of them still add their quota. The tendency, however, is to assign to the department of papers and queries a minor part in the program. In consequence of this apparent neglect in some state associations contributions to the literature of pharmacy have been rather meager. When the papers are compared with the membership the contribution appears very, very small.

Every member of a pharmaceutical association is supposed to be a pharmacist; the great majority of them hold degrees in pharmacy; the signs on their doors read "Pharmacy"; they have joined together to advance the art, and yet what a few live up to their membership by adding one iota to the cause. Quite frequently it will be found that a few members contribute a paper or two every year, a limited number take a hand in the discussions, for which they may be ridiculed as "bores," but the rest of the attendants are apt to do nothing—not even to listen.

If we examine the literature of pharmacy as revealed in the journals, we will find that a certain quota is contributed by the teachers in our colleges, a fair amount by workers in special laboratories, such as those under the direction of the government, and workers in manufacturers' laboratories, that a goodly proportion comes from the

American Pharmaceutical Association and its branches, but that the amount furnished by the state meetings is decreasingly small.

The art of writing upon pharmacy and allied subjects is certainly not an art that among pharmacists is increasing. If we scan the pages of our popular journals devoted to pharmacy, we will find that many of the articles are contributed by persons outside of the calling—space writers, men who can write upon the drug business, the hardware business, the barber's calling, or upon any given subject; and to their credit it may be said that they can write well, their contributions are often entertaining, and at times full of meat, and useful. Their dissertations may be helpful, for instance, when we are considering advertising side lines, increasing the sale of soda water, cigars, and in many phases of our multiplicity of duties. But they are not contributors to pharmacy, are not interested in any way in the advancement of pharmacy, and pharmacy must advance, or down goes the structure, drug store and all.

Is it not a fact that through various causes the art of writing papers to be read at association meetings, the art of taking part in pharmaceutical discussions, has been neglected, and has not kept pace with the work of the association itself?

In part this may have been brought about by the policy of the association itself, in part because the younger generation of pharmacists have not been encouraged to pursue these lines. Prof. P. W. Bedford, who held the Chair of Pharmacy in the old New York College of Pharmacy, urged his students to write articles and papers to be read at association meetings and for publication in the journals. For this sound advice many of his students in after years thanked him.

Writing essays, letters, dissertations, is most excellent work for a young man engaged in pharmacy. It is of more value to the writer himself than to the reader or the hearer. The work of preparation, involving thought, study and research, is of the highest value, and is one that gives great pleasure. The searching out, arranging, planning and final putting in shape so fixes the subject upon the author's mind that it can never be forgotten. The realization that you are adding even a little to the world's knowledge is a satisfaction that cannot be expressed in words.

The first trials of a young or inexperienced writer are apt to be crude. That should not disturb him. A very successful writer has stated that the first paper which he read before his association was severely scorched. He was so much chagrined that he vowed "never again!" But his second thought was that he would write and keep on writing until the very men who had scoffed at his maiden effort would eventually commend his work, and he had the satisfaction of giving papers before the same bodies that won the highest applause.

To the young, or to the inexperienced writer it may be truthfully urged that they should not worry if their first efforts fail to attract attention. If sent to a journal they should not feel badly if the editor makes changes or corrections, but keep at it. One should not ape the mannerisms of writers whose work may appear in the journal. Because one cannot write a classic or use the same redundancy of words as a professor or a teacher, he should not be deterred from making an attempt. The best articles are those written in the writer's own natural way, as though he were explaining the subject to a friend, giving his own ideas in his own language.

What should one write about? Sometimes the most commonplace subjects are those which catch on. Peculiar experiences in pharmacy, window display, salesmanship, advertising, are just now popular. But the world is full of things to talk about. The best way to begin is to choose one subject and try your hand. Then take another and write on that. Send or take a paper to your state association. Try one or two articles for publication; the journals may be glad to receive your efforts. In any event, writing, especially the writing of stated articles upon specific subjects, stimulates the mind. It is a method of education and culture which may be carried to a degree to help widen and enlarge the world of him who writes.

No pharmacist is too old or too young to write. That the young pharmacist should practice writing for its own, and for his own sake cannot be too strongly urged. The satisfaction of the writer in having lifted himself up, the fact that he has contributed ever so little to the progress of pharmacy, that he has helped his fellow man in even a most meager way, cannot be measured by a monetary standard. When such a work is well done no one is rich enough to pay for it. "The wealth of a kingdom could not buy a single great poem."

In the way of remuneration I might state that the pharmacist who reads papers and takes part in the discussions at his association meeting, ought to be able to turn the incident to good account in his home town. It will certainly advance his standing, and incidentally bring trade.

The object of this paper is to encourage the writing and the discussion of papers relating in any way to pharmacy, or any of its varied interests, at association meetings.

There are various ways in which the association itself may help. For instance, the assignment of the committee on papers, addresses and discussions to a prominent place in the program. Some associations make this a sectional meeting, and work up a full attendance. It has been suggested that much of the routine and reading of formal reports, addresses and felicitations could be shortened, if necessary, to give time to the work of this committee. One might suggest that it wouldn't

be bad to intersperse the reading of lengthy papers with something lighter, even in the way of music, lantern slides and the like. The committee in charge of this work might well begin immediately after the annual meeting to prepare for the next, and not wait until just before the annual gathering.

It has been found advisable to get men who have never done such a thing as to write a paper before, to suggest subjects rather than to propound queries, and to have men prepared to take part in the discussion of the papers and addresses that may be made. Sometimes it is well to get out a questionnaire, and ask your members to answer specific questions, then to abstract and summarize the answers.

There seems to be no great objection to getting not more than one or two papers, or a short address, by specialists outside of the association, but the point to be urged is that the association members themselves should be the contributors. Papers illustrated by diagrams, lantern slides, exhibits or photographs are often attractive. Authors may be helped by remuneration for the cost involved in their paper, or the cost of any special research work.

Long papers, or those filled with masses of statistics, should be read only in summary. It is desirable that copies of all papers should be obtainable by the committee in advance of the meeting, and a place arranged on the program for their delivery.

So far as possible papers read at the association should be given wide publicity. To this end a committee might be appointed to copy or to abstract them and send to journals for publication.

It is helpful to have a person preside at sessions devoted to the reading of papers who has the gift of being a good toastmaster, in order to give a happy introduction and a happy ending to each paper.

The session devoted to the reading of papers can be made full of life and pep; it can be made the star event of the convention.

In any circumstance, let me urge your association to place itself in the front rank of the state pharmaceutical associations as to its papers and discussions, and as one of the leading associations devoting itself to the advancement of pharmacy.

S. A. Chalk, of Morehead City, presented extemporaneously a paper on the Cashier System. Mr. Chalk claimed for the system, which he operates in his store, that it expedited work, avoided errors, and simplified his business. He said that he would not think of going back to the old plan.

Dr. Hynson stated that at the Hynson Westcott store in Baltimore a ticket system, which was superior to any he had ever seen tried out, was in use. These tickets show who took the order, who wrapped the parcel, who received the money,

as well as other information about the sale. He was of the opinion that the cashier plan consumed too much time.

C. D. Bradham, of New Bern, endorsed Mr. Chalk's system, and explained how his stores in New Bern use the cashier method together with cash registers.

Chairman TARKENTON: On the program tomorrow I have three prizes to offer. The first is a cash prize of ten dollars offered by H. K. Mulford Co.; the second is a handsome copy of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, donated by W. H. King Drug Co.; while the third prize is ten dollars' worth of Euthymol tooth paste, contributed by Parke, Davis Co. These prizes will be given the members reading the best papers during the meeting. As a committee to decide who shall be the winners I will appoint Messrs. Zoeller, Grantham, and Purcell. We will now have a paper by Mr. J. G. Beard, the subject of which is "Relief from the Alarming Scarcity of Drug Clerks."

RELIEF FROM THE ALARMING SCARCITY OF DRUG CLERKS

BY J. G. BEARD

I wish to bring to the attention of this Association the important question: What Can Be Done About the Present Alarming Scarcity of Drug Clerks?

It is no news to say that the drug clerk shortage in this and other states is very acute. Nor do I wish to be considered an alarmist when I state that hard as it is to secure a clerk today it will be infinitely harder a year hence if the situation continues without change. We can let the matter drift on to its logical, embarrassing worst, or we can take steps to remedy it. Caution and common sense should impel us to let some action be substituted for our present inertia.

In searching for a solution to this serious problem two thoughts suggest themselves; two alternatives are presented. First, steps might be taken looking to relief from the present drainage of pharmacists to the army that drug stores may not be compelled to close. Such a course might be state-wide or national in its scope depending upon the amount of co-operation we could secure from other associations. The work along this line that we might do could concern itself with educating exemption boards to the point of view that as at present constituted the Medical Corps could recruit its ranks from ordinary civilians and not disturb its routine of training since skilled pharmacists apparently are worth no more as members of the Corps than a man

from another walk of life, whereas the civil population would most surely suffer dangerous disturbance if too great an exodus of druggists were permitted. To state the same fact in different words I mean that when the request is made of the Surgeon General that pharmacists either be allowed a separate organization to increase the efficiency of the medical branch of the army or else be given rank and pay commensurate with the help their education and training suggest, they are met with the statement that pharmacy as practiced by the forces in the field is "canned pharmacy" which does not presuppose or really need of the enlisted man knowledge of civil drug store practice. That the separate exemption boards must be appealed to rather than expect any relief from headquarters of the general draft board is plainly attested by the following letter recently received from the office of Provost-Marshal General Crowder by the general attorney for the N. A. R. D.:

"Your communication of the 27th instant received wherein you state that some provision should be made in the operation of the draft for deferred classification for druggists' clerks and drug store owners.

"Permit me to say that under the Selective Service Regulations there is no authority to grant deferred classification except by the application of the rules for classification by the local and district boards. The district boards have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions on claims for deferred classification by or in respect of persons engaged in industries found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency.

"It is not the policy of this office to attempt to define a necessary enterprise. What might be a necessary enterprise for one locality, might not be in another one, and confusion and error would likely arise if a general attempt was made to prescribe what are and what are not necessary enterprises within the meaning of the Selective Service Regulations."

The second plan suggests that we could do as so many trades and professions are doing—train women to take the place of men in drug stores. Of the two courses, the latter appears the easier to pursue. But can women act as satisfactory substitutes for men as pharmacists? And if they can is it possible to quickly remove the proverbial prejudice which many men have for women serving in any capacity save a position in the home, or at the outside as teachers or stenographers? I feel safe in answering yes to the first question for I firmly believe that women could and would make good in drug stores. I do not feel equipped to vouchsafe an answer for the time-worn prejudice proposition.

Two convincing facts refute the idea that women are not capable of making good pharmacists. One is that they are physically and mentally equipped for the work and possess a potential love for it, and the

other that in all the sections where they have been tried out they have proved successful. I am speaking generally, of course, and concede that members of this audience might cite an exception to my statement with the thought that it would revoke the rule. There are sorry women clerks just as unfortunately there are worthless men clerks but in the main I contend that we would do well to encourage the right sort of women to enter pharmacy.

In considering the proposition of women pharmacists one might wonder what qualities should be possessed by any one, male or female, who contemplates becoming a successful druggist. Without claiming absolute accuracy or completeness for my answer I should say that eight attributes contribute most largely to success. They are in the order of their importance: (1) Love for the work, without which in pharmacy as in any vocation the greatest possibilities cannot develop; (2) Honor, which presupposes honesty, reliability, veracity, and a will to forget that long profits must always be ignored if the gain is contrary to common ethics; (3) Accuracy, since upon this quality lives are constantly at stake; (4) Intelligence capable of developing the compound of scientific and commercial skill; the ability to properly prepare and then successfully sell the products of a modern pharmacy. Intelligence which will be attentive to detail and yet not lose vision; (5) a personality, either natural or acquired, which is sympathetic to sorrow, encouraging to fear, and conducive to sales; (6) Dexterity to a reasonable degree; (7) Neatness; and (8) Enthusiasm. This list may number qualities not essential to a successful druggist but I contend that it enumerates none which women collectively do not possess. The work would appeal to most women and in many cases they would develop an enthusiasm and a pride in the profession that would shame many of the present incumbents. They are strong enough physically to endure the long hours and sufficiently equipped mentally to make good druggists. Certainly they are attractive and neat, and long training in the arts of housekeeping and sewing has developed dexterity and quickness. As stated before, where women have been tried they have made good as pharmacists. The Middle and Far West have long since utilized their services; the North has to a more limited degree. It remains for the conservative South to recognize their fitness and availability and then become active in persuading them to enter drug stores. There is hardly a single industry in England which does not number women in large proportion among the workers. Granting that this step was not voluntary, but forced by war conditions, the fact remains that where an English woman's strength has been adequate she has made a splendid success in each new undertaking. American women hold just as splendid promise. I quite agree with the Druggists' Circular for May in saying that "In colleges women have demonstrated their knowledge of the theory of pharmacy; at board exam-

inations they have made high ratings; in hospitals they have shown unusual proficiency as dispensers; their patience, their quickness to see and ability to consider small details, has given them a status in the realms of general salesmanship which men could not take from them, no matter how vigorously they might try. Good reports of women's serviceability as drug clerks are not lacking, and would be much more frequent but for the difficulty they have experienced in securing such positions. Conservatism and other things which have been back of this difficulty * * * will be broken down by the social cataclysm accompanying the world war. Pharmacy needs women as it never needed them before. Women will find pharmacy an agreeable and remunerative occupation." And again, "General social and industrial conditions in this country have changed much since the United States entered the war, and they will change more during the continuance of the conflict. When the war is over, social and industrial conditions will not drop back to what they were. Women who rise to the present emergency will not have to subside when the emergency is past. Whether this will help or harm women or society is now beside the question. Pharmacy is a congenial calling for women; both the work and the wages should lure them into it, and once firmly entrenched in the pharmaceutical field, women will be able to hold their own."

A man for whose judgment and clear thinking I have the greatest admiration is Dr. William B. Day, of Chicago, Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association and Dean of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois. Dr. Day has the following to say on the subject: "There is no real reason why women cannot carry on the retail drug business as well as men and give as efficient pharmaceutical service; especially in neighborhood drug stores would the ability and tact of women be most helpful. While the hours are rather long, yet no hard physical labor is entailed and the work is such that women are by nature adapted to it and with adequate training become expert. We find that our women students fully hold their own with, and, in fact, often excel, the men, not only in the theoretical portions of the course, but in the practical laboratory work as well. Some of the finest pharmaceutical preparations made by students in the school this year are the work of women students."

The catalogues of western pharmacy schools show the presence of many girls studying to be druggists. For example, seventeen per cent. of the pharmacy students in the Iowa State University are women. In the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy the number of girl students increased forty per cent. in 1917-18. There are thirty women registered in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. So it goes all over the country. A young lady has just finished the two year course in pharmacy at the University of North Carolina. Her average grade for the

two years ranked third in the entire class. She was only excelled by two boys, both of whom had had four years excellent drug store experience.

I need not prolong this paper further than to add the following statement. It is undoubtedly true that drug clerks are scarce and getting scarcer. Either the present drainage of young pharmacists into the army must stop, or many stores must close, or else women must act as substitutes for men. Where women have been tried they have proved successful. They are available. What are we going to do about it? Pharmaceutical associations were organized to handle just such problems as this. If it is the sense of this meeting that women should enter pharmacy in sufficient number to relieve the shortage of men, then some steps must be taken at once to secure their admission. In such event I would suggest that among other things this Association delegate to a committee of five the task of preparing an attractive pamphlet or booklet which would enumerate reasons why pharmacy is an attractive field for women; which would assure them a cordial reception should they enter; and which would give them reasonable promise that they would not be discriminated against in the improbable event that there should be a surplus of clerks when the war is over and soldiers return to civil occupations. This pamphlet should be distributed to every woman in North Carolina who seems a likely candidate for a drug store by the several County Chairmen of the Legislative and Membership Committee.

Chairman TARKENTON: We have a gentleman with us who has done more for the future of North Carolina's pharmacists than any man in it. I have reference to Professor E. V. Howell. He has a paper to read.

Professor HOWELL: I haven't a talk, but several papers to present by title, with a few words in explanation of two of them. These papers represent work done by students in the Pharmacy School at the University of North Carolina. The first relates to dyestuffs, and was written as a thesis by Miss Minerva Bingham, of Rutherford. (Professor Howell displayed some forty or fifty samples of fabrics dyed with vegetable dyes by Miss Bingham. The list included cotton, wool, and silk materials, also samples of batic work. He stated that all the colors were fast, having been tested repeatedly, and all were made from vegetable dyes.) I also have a paper here on oleomargarine. (Samples were shown.) This paper was prepared by Mr. A. C. Cecil, a third year student. It relates to

new synthetics, and a sample of each is here on the table for inspection.

Chairman TARKENTON: We have a member with us who has made his name famous at soda fountains throughout the country—Mr. C. D. Bradham, of New Bern, manufacturer of Pepsi-Cola.

SUGAR AND SUGAR SUBSTITUTES

By C. D. BRADHAM

Food will win the war! It will not be machine guns, ships, submarines, airplanes, men, ammunition or cannon, but FOOD that will win the war. This is no dress parade war, no naval war, no airplane war, no trench fight, *per se*, but it is the real thing, with worldwide possibilities and responsibilities. No one has the right to refuse to sacrifice luxuries, and if our "Soda Water" falls in this class, then the fountains in our drug stores will have to close. Our boys going over the top are opening their veins, and those of us who constitute the bread line of defense will have to open our pocket-books and close our mouths to sugar, wheat and meat until the Hun is sent to Kingdom Come and a world-wide peace is firmly established.

We have no precedents to guide us in solving the many perplexing problems constantly arising—the necessities require cool heads, clear thinking, and steady nerves. We must have an everlasting faith in the justice of our cause, in the glorious future of our country and implicit confidence and faith in our leaders, and, permit me to add, leader and man are both living up to the traditions of our illustrious ancestors who immortalized themselves in 1776 and 1863.

The business man in general has accepted the command to "Conserve" without a question and we are mainly conserving, especially the manufacturers and housewives, but I'm afraid the dispenser—the fountain dispenser—has a few lessons to learn in the economy of fountain operation. (The soda boy dispenses more sugar to each customer than is actually necessary).

But I am to talk to you about sugar—not about its place in chemistry, but in commerce—in the drug store; incidentally substitutes will be mentioned. We consumed 330,000 more tons of sugar in 1917 than in 1916, an eight per cent. increase, yet no one has ever accounted for its disappearance. This increase came despite our conservation campaign. Our per capita consumption in 1917 was 84 pounds. Total consumption in 1917 was 4,428,688 tons; in 1916, 4,097,640 tons; the actual household use is about 60 pounds per capita and 24 pounds per capita for all other purposes (this includes our soda fountains). A careful estimate seems to give 2,100,000 tons for table use, 650,000 tons

for canned goods and preserves made at home; 1,650,000 tons used for manufactured products, jams, jellies, canned goods, soft drinks, ice cream, confectionery, baker products, etc. The amount used in beverages, that is bottled and fountain beverages, soft drinks, is approximately 135,000 tons or about three per cent. of the total consumption. The U. S. Food Administration gave out these figures and further said: "There is no absolutely reliable statistical information relative to sugar consumption."

Is there a shortage? We can reasonably account for a large part of the increase in consumption due to canning and preserving, which followed the nation wide campaign of publicity from office of Food Administration. No doubt many thousand pounds were hoarded by householders and others, thinking, perhaps, that the Sugar World was coming to an end! While many patriotic citizens, consistently and conscientiously economized in use of sugar, many others increased the quantity used and some people began the use of sugar who had not habitually used it! A husky lad was heard to remark, "Can't get sugar down home, not that I need it, for my coffee is good enough without it, but I shore do use 'sweetenin' up here." The constant agitation of the question of sugar shortage is partly responsible for hoarding and increased consumption. In 1917 the supply of sugar was not equal to the demand.

SUPPLY FOR 1918

The available sources of supply from which we may look for our sugar will yield approximately 6,790,000 tons. If our consumption and the Allies' needs equal the amount used in 1917, there will be just about enough available to meet the demand.

THE 80 PER CENT. RATION

To be on the safe side it was necessary to put a check on manufacturers and dispensers of soft drinks, confectionery manufacturers, etc., so the U. S. Food Administration issued regulations to take effect May 15, 1918, requiring all manufacturers and householders and every one purchasing sugar in lots of 50 pounds and more to get sugar certificates from the State Food Administrator, giving permissions to buy from the dealer. The allotment of this certificate for manufacturing purposes, soft drinks, etc., except where the sugar was to be used for canning and ice cream, was based upon 80 per cent. of the consumption between January 1st and July 1st, 1917, and this must be shown by answers set out in the questionnaire—a form prepared by the U. S. Food Administration. All kinds of sugar are included in this regulation, such as *softs*, *seconds*, *clarified*, Southern Granulated, invert, beet, and the various familiar sugars of commerce. From the present supply and outlook, we will have plenty and probably a little to spare, but the International Sugar Committee under date of May 3d states:

"The stocks at the six ports on April 30th were only 20,000 tons greater than at the same time two years ago; the great increase in stocks is in the eastern end of the island."

This committee states that the main factors affecting the movement of sugar stand out more clearly as the season advances—this evidently refers to ships and centrals grinding, however, the statement is made that stocks are accumulating in the Middle West and in the East against the needs of the canning season. But will this stock in reserve help out the soft drink business? Evidently we may be thankful to get an allotment of 80 per cent. for the next six months, based upon our consumption for the same time during 1916 or 1917. If the canning industry does not use this surplus may we confidently expect an increase in our allotment? I feel satisfied that the Food Administration's attitude is favorable to the soft drink industry. The statement has been made by the Food Administration that "The soft drink industry will not suffer, if the manufacturers are alive to their opportunities and if they continue to co-operate with the U. S. Food Administration in the future as they have done in the past."

The fountain dispenser should be included in this broad and liberal statement and is, I take it, but are we in general conserving sugar at our fountains? Do we not still permit the fountain boy to dispense two ounces of syrup where one is amply sufficient? Just a week ago I was told by a precocious youngster that he knew how much syrup to use in the glass beverage, which, when handed to me, was entirely too sweet for any palate! The owner of the fountain looked with dreamy, doubting eyes far into the street, when his attention was called to the unnecessary waste. At the Pennsylvania Station in New York and at several down town restaurants the full and public sugar bowl was in evidence on the counters and tables. At one counter the waiter said, "Use all the sugar you want." The problem of conservation of food is one largely up to the individual and he who will waste food is an ally of the Hun. Caution and economy is necessary in the consumption of sugar at this time. The fountain can help, must help, and will help! Cut down the allotment of sugar to each glass 20 per cent.—your customer will approve, possibly will never kick; his tooth has been cultivated by careless dispensers until he needs to have shorter sugar rations.

SUGAR

It might be well to consider sugar other than cane, for an understanding of this subject.

INVERT SUGAR

Cane sugar is a constituent of fruits, and is accompanied by its decomposition products, known as invert sugar. Under certain conditions cane sugar undergoes a change and splits up into two other

sugars, which in combination are generally spoken of as invert sugar. The presence of acids and enzymes are necessary for conversion of cane sugar to invert sugar. The presence of acids in fruits accounts for the invert sugar found in them. In apples, pears, peaches and strawberries we find a large quantity of invert sugar also a smaller quantity of what is known as cane sugar. No cane sugar exists in grapes, only invert sugar occurs. Honey has only invert sugar. Invert sugar as found in commerce is a product of cane sugar by the action of heat in the presence of a dilute acid. In this form it has the physical properties of syrup, somewhat amber in color; it is less liable to crystallize and to ferment; it is about 25 per cent. sweeter than simple syrup of same density; in dilute solutions is liable to fermentation. I am informed that Nulomoline made by American Molasses Co., is invert sugar.

DEXTROSE AND LEVULOSE SUGARS

The combination of these sugars make invert sugar. Dextrose is grape sugar; Levulose is fruit sugar. They derive name from action upon polarized light, in presence of water; Dextrose diverting rays to right and Levulose to left; Levulose being the stronger in effect on polarized light, hence the name. Dextrose is not so sweet as Levulose and less soluble and readily forms crystals upon evaporation. These two sugars occur in equal quantities in grapes; if you dry grape juice, dextrose crystallizes and levulose becomes a viscid uncrystallized mass. In honey is often seen crystallized invert sugar and is referred to as "Candied Honey."

MALT SUGAR

Produced in Commerce by allowing grains, usually barley, to germinate—moisture and temperature being under control. When the requisite amount of diastase has developed—the grain is dried; and ground: enough diastase should be present to convert the starch present into sugar. If laundry starch is cooked and mixed with diastase or ground malt containing diastase the diastase will act on starch and form malt sugar. Maltose is changed into dextrose by heating in presence of acids.

GLUCOSE

Collect a quantity of the juice of human stomachs, dilute with equal volume of water, add a quantity of potato starch, heat to above boiling point and you will get dextrans—this is due in part to the action of the hydrochloric acid—converting starch into carbohydrates. Thus starch is treated in the manufacture of the glucose of commerce. The acid is converted into sodium chloride and the product reduced to a syrup consistency. If heat is allowed to act for a longer time, all the starch is converted and dextrose—that is, starch is first converted into

dextrins, then into maltose and then into dextrose. The product—nearly pure dextrose—is sold in commerce under the name of corn sugar. It is less sweet than cane sugar and while used in ice cream and bread-making is not satisfactory for flavoring syrups.

SUBSTITUTES

With an 80 per cent. allotment we can supply our trade by giving only an ounce of syrup to the 7-ounce glass and by decreasing the amount of sugar in ice cream 20 per cent. Crystal Karo syrup, which contains 18 per cent. of sugar, may be used gallon for gallon with simple syrup for stock syrups. This is a product of the Corn Products Co., of 17 Battery Place, New York, and is sold in 5-pound and 10-pound tins at about 6 1-2c per pound by wholesale grocers. Write to Rogers, McGechin, Norfolk, and your wants will be supplied. This product is not chargeable against sugar allotment.

Refiners' syrup is offered as a substitute. This is a by-product in manufacture of sugar and can be bought by the wholesale grocer from his sugar jobber at about 75c per gallon. It is 20 per cent. less sweet than cane sugar syrup and has a distinct molasses flavor. Its use would be restricted to syrups where the flavor will overcome molasses taste. The American Molasses Co., 111 Wall St., offer a syrup at \$7.45 per 100. The particular grade quoted was called No. 10. I am informed this product is invert sugar syrup and is not chargeable against allotment. Formula: Sucrose 36 per cent., Levulose 18 per cent., Dextrose 18 per cent.

Corn syrup—Glucose—is used to add to volume more than for its sweetness. It is a good auxiliary sweetener largely in use by candy and ice cream makers. If it possessed enough sweetening power it would make a very good substitute, but it does not fully answer even when used in equal parts with simple syrup; the price ranges from 4 7-8c to 6c per pound. Glucose when diluted with water, if allowed to stand for a day or two, is liable to ferment. The use of equal parts of simple syrup and glucose is reported as fairly successful by one manufacturer. A formula which is reported a success in *National Bottlers' Gazette* is:

Glucose, 4 3-4 lbs.

Sugar, 4 1-4 lbs.

Dist. Water q. s., 1 gallon.

This makes a gallon. Mix in pan and bring to boiling point. Keep in *well-corked bottles*. Dextrose or corn syrup has been tried out as a substitute for cane sugar in making syrup, but is less sweet and the supply is largely used by bakers and some ice cream makers.

If food will win the war and sugar is a necessity for the boys who go over the top, then it behooves us as druggists and loyal citizens to

conserve every ounce of sugar possible. If we are in the habit of using two spoonfuls of sugar in our cup of coffee or glass of tea, we should cut this half in two and use one spoonful of sugar as we comprise the Food Line of Defense, and as food is a necessity to win the war, unless we are in league with the Kaiser, we should eliminate all unnecessary food. To the man in the trench, MEAT, WHEAT and SUGAR are vitally necessary—to us at home, MEAT, WHEAT and SUGAR are not necessary—they are now a luxury, and can be dispensed with. We can eat corn bread, vegetables and still have the same strong healthy bodies. There are people living today who remember the time when flour-biscuits were only to be had on Sundays and holidays and “sweetenin’” was limited to molasses. We were healthy then and we can be healthy and strong today on the same diet. The boy who was reared in that day and time, which was not more than 40 years ago, had a strong body, good teeth and splendid powers. The American people have been inclined to permit their appetites to play havoc with digestion and the assimilation of an unbalanced diet is productive of a poor physical development. Our race is not sturdy as shown by physical examinations of recruits for our army and navy.

The lessons of hardship caused by this great conflict now going on are bound to be productive of a more correct view of laws of health and right way of living. As the custodian of the family secrets and enjoying the confidence of the family, as well as the physician, the druggists of this country can have a powerful influence towards preaching the doctrine of right living. The public health is more necessary than public wealth. Our greatest asset is healthy bodies.

BOTTLERS' FORMULAE FOR SUGAR SAVING SYRUPS

Based on Experiments Made in the Water Laboratory, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The quantity of sweetening ingredient to be used in bottled soft drinks depends chiefly on the acidity of the beverage and upon the consumer's personal preference. The acid beverages, such as ginger ale, cherry, raspberry, strawberry, pineapple, lemon, orangeade, grape, etc., require more sweetening than do the non-acid beverages, such as root beer, sarsaparilla, birch beer, cream, chocolate, etc. Some consumers, especially children, prefer a sweeter product than do others. Consequently, from the standpoint of sweetness, soft drinks may be divided into “sweet” products and “dry” products, and since a “sweet” acid drink requires more sugar or other sweetening than does a “sweet” non-acid drink, soft drinks may be further subdivided as indicated in Table I given below. The normal average quantity of sugar which has been used heretofore in beverages is as follows:

TABLE I

Normal quantity of sugar in soft drinks. Based on analysis made in the Bureau of Chemistry.

Non-acid group: Sarsaparilla, root beer, etc.

In "sweet" products.....3-4 oz. to half pint bottle

In "dry" products 1-2 oz. to half pint bottle

Acid group: Lemon, grape, phosphates, etc.

In "sweet" products 1 to 1 1-3 oz. to half pint bottle

In "dry" products 3-4 oz. to half pint bottle

The chief sweetening ingredients proposed for replacing a part of the sugar in bottled soft drinks are corn syrup (ordinary glucose), corn sugar, maltose syrup, honey and high grade refiners' syrup. The Water Laboratory has tested most of these products in various combinations with many different flavors and has found: first, that none of these products except possibly high grade refiners' syrup can be used to replace all of the sugar; second, that each of these proposed sweetening ingredients possesses a characteristic flavor which may affect the palatability of the beverage unless they are used judiciously in the proper combination; third, THE KEEPING QUALITIES OF THESE PRODUCTS WHEN MADE UP INTO SYRUPS IS NOT SO HIGH AS ORDINARY SIMPLE SYRUP, BUT IF THE SYRUP IS FILTERED, BOILED AND USED IMMEDIATELY, THE KEEPING QUALITIES OF THE FINISHED BEVERAGE IS SATISFACTORY, AS OBSERVED OVER A PERIOD OF SIX WEEKS; fourth, the relative sweetness of the products mentioned above (excepting refiners' syrup), is as follows:

Ordinary sugar	100
Honey (44 deg. B.)	75
Corn sugar	45
Maltose Syrup (42 deg. B.).....	30
Corn Syrup (45 deg. B.)	20

Fifth, that these products can be used to replace one-fourth to one-half the amount of sugar ordinarily used and thereby effect a saving of approximately 50,000 tons of sugar a year, if the proper precautions are taken.

As a result of the experimental work, the combinations for sugar and corn syrup given in Table II are suggested for the different groups: -

TABLE II

Quantities of sugar and corn syrup suggested for use in soft drinks. Quantities given to be added to each half pint bottle.

(45 deg. B.)	Sugar	Corn Syrup
Non-acid group, sarsaparilla, root beer, etc.		
In "sweet" products (see 1)	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
In "dry" products (see 2)	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Acid group, lemon, starwberry, cherry, etc.		
In "sweet" products (see 3)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
In "dry" products (see 1)	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{4}$

Practical bottlers' formulae for the combinations given above are as follows:

(1) Each 1 1-2 ounces syrup to contain 3-8 ounce sugar and 3-4 ounce corn syrup (45 deg. B.).

Dissolve 100 pounds of granulated sugar and 200 pounds of corn syrup (45 deg. B.) in 27 gallons of pure water. The solution obtained will measure about 50 gallons. Filter, boil, and use immediately. Add 1 1-2 ounces syrup to each one-half pint bottle.

(2) Each ounce syrup to contain 1-4 ounce sugar and 1-2 ounce corn syrup (45 deg. B.).

Same formula as (1). Add one ounce syrup to each one-half pint bottle.

(3) Each 1 3-4 ounces syrup to contain 1-2 ounce sugar and 3-4 ounce corn syrup (45 deg. B.).

Dissolve 114 2-7 pounds of granulated sugar and 171 3-7 pounds of corn syrup in 28.6 gallons of pure water. The solution obtained will measure about 50 gallons. Filter, boil, and use immediately. Add 1 3-4 ounces syrup to each one-half pint bottle.

If it is desired to use a less concentrated syrup than the one given above and to increase the quantity per half pint bottle, the following formula may be employed:

Each 2 ounces syrup to contain 1-2 ounce sugar and 3-4 ounce corn syrup (45 deg. B.).

Dissolve 100 pounds of granulated sugar and 150 pounds of corn syrup (45 deg. B.), in 31.3 gallons of pure water. The solution obtained will measure about 50 gallons. Filter, boil, and use immediately. Add 2 ounces of this syrup to each one-half pint bottle.

A cream soda made with 3-8 ounce sucrose and 3-4 ounce corn syrup is less sweet than the other beverages of the same group and a chocolate made with 1-4 ounce sucrose and 1-2 ounce corn syrup is not quite sweet enough, even for a "dry" product. On the contrary, ginger ale made with 1-2 ounce sucrose and 3-4 ounce corn syrup will be too sweet even for a "sweet" product, the combination 1-2 ounce sucrose and 1-8 ounce or 1-4 ounce corn syrup being preferable. For a "dry" ginger ale, 1-4 ounce sucrose and 1-2 ounce corn syrup gave satisfactory results. One-half ounce sucrose and 3-4 ounce corn syrup will

make a "dry" grape beverage, but more sucrose will be required to make a "sweet" product.

With the exceptions noted above, and bearing in mind that the cherry, raspberry, strawberry, pineapple and grape tested were artificial flavors, Table II can be used as a general guide for preparing beverages of this sort.

If desired, the same quantity of maltose syrup (42 deg. B.) can be used in place of the corn syrup in formulae (1), (2), and (3). In the case of maltose syrup, care should be taken to purchase only a high grade product which is low in protein; otherwise, the keeping quality of the finished beverage will not be satisfactory.

If it is desired to use corn sugar or honey in place of corn syrup, it will be necessary to use only about one-half as much, since these products generally are sweeter than corn syrup. The corn sugar used in these experiments was slightly off flavor; consequently, it is suggested that corn sugar be used only in beverages with heavy flavors, such as sarsaparilla, root beer, etc., in which the slight, not altogether unpleasant bitterness is masked. It is suggested also that when corn syrup, corn sugar, etc., are used, the normal quantity of acid be reduced to two-thirds of the usual amount and that the normal quantity of flavor be increased by one-half.

Experiments on refiners' syrup have not been completed, but sufficient work has been done to show that the lower grades of refiners' syrups are not suitable for the manufacture of soft drinks because of their highly disagreeable saline taste. If only the highest grade is used, however, the finished goods should be satisfactory.

Bottlers are urged, in the interest of sugar conservation, to limit the production of beverages such as grape, phosphates, and other acid drinks which require a large amount of sweetening to render them palatable. By curtailing the output of this type of beverage and by making use of the formulae given above, it is believed that the normal production of bottled soft drinks need not be greatly reduced and yet the supply of sugar will be conserved.

Saccharin which some bottlers have proposed to use during the period of the war, has no food value and is considered to be deleterious to health. Its use is prohibited by the laws or regulations of fourteen states and is believed by the Department of Agriculture to be within the inhibition of the Federal Food and Drugs Act;* consequently, it is not to be classed with such products as corn syrup, maltose syrup, etc., mentioned above.

The Federal Food and Drugs Act places no restriction on the use in soft drinks of corn syrup, maltose syrup, honey, corn sugar, and refiners' syrup. Their presence should be declared, however, on the label.

The Bureau will appreciate it if bottlers using these formulae will report the results obtained, especially any difficulties experienced in their application.

*Food Inspection Decisions 135, 142.

C. D. BRADHAM: Mr. Keeble, of the Food Division of the North Carolina Food Administration is here to make a talk on the subject of sugar as it relates to drug stores.

Professor C. G. KEEBLE:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very glad to be with you this afternoon and listen to the very entertaining address of our friend Mr. Bradham.

I wish I could give you more cheering news than I possess relative to the sugar administration. Mr. Bradham has spoken of us as being machines with common sense and sympathy. Machines we are, and while we are permitted to use common sense yet I will go so far as to say we cannot use our sympathy.

Mr. Henry Page, the State Food Administrator, made the remark that so far as sugar is concerned the authorities at Washington had taken away all discretion. As Mr. Page's subordinate, I have no discretion whatever. You doubtless know we are working under a set of rules which became effective May 15th of this year. According to this set of rules no manufacturer, and those who have the sale of any product containing sugar, are permitted to buy sugar except upon the surrender of sugar certificates. These certificates are issued upon a certain statement, a form of which has been mailed or given to any manufacturer applying for them. These application blanks were sent out upon request up to and including the 10th day of June. Since that date no application blanks have been mailed out to manufacturers or what is termed statement aides. That is manufacturers of essential products, such as ice cream and medicines. These application blanks are sent out. For the less essential products there were issued certificates for an amount of sugar not exceeding 80 per cent. of consumption during the first six months of 1917.

From the very beginning the sugar situation began to grow more and more acute. We were instructed by the Washington authorities to construe these rules more and more strictly, which we have done.

We received advice from Washington this morning by telegram, to the effect that owing to German submarine activity

in the Atlantic ocean, and extreme shortage of ships due to the fact that we need all ships at present to transport men and supplies to France, that the sugar situation has become even more acute. We were instructed not to give to any manufacturer any additional allowance of sugar, and not to issue certificates to anyone and charge them against the next quarter's allowance. We were permitted to do that for a time, but we are no longer permitted to do so. We were informed that for the next quarter the allowance will be not 80 per cent. but 50 per cent.

No manufacturer of the less important products will be permitted to file certificates or sworn statements since the time limit which expired on June 10th. Those who have not filed applications will be compelled to close their soda fountains for the rest of the year, so far as the continuing of the soda fountain is dependent upon sugar. Of course, if they can operate them without buying sugar it is perfectly legitimate. Even the amount to housekeepers has been reduced from five pounds to two pounds for those in town, and from ten to five for those in the country.

The statement in the paper this morning caused considerable consternation, as I learned after coming down to the office. I received two long distance telephone calls, one from Wilmington, and the other from Asheville. They wanted to know if they could use the certificates which we had issued. They seemed to think the certificates were not to be used. I told them both the statements in the newspapers were incorrect. You have a perfect right to use the certificates. The information the newspaper meant to convey was that at the meeting of the County Food Administration yesterday a resolution was passed that all soda fountains operated in connection with grocery stores and cafes must be closed at once, or the cafes and grocery stores closed and the soda fountains operated, but they were not permitted to run both. That had no application to drug stores or to anyone who does not run a grocery store or cafe in connection with the soda fountain.

The County Food Administrators were instructed by Mr. Page to close up all such concerns as soon as they returned

home. These people who have been already issued certificates will turn over the stock into the cafe or grocery business. Those who have not filed a statement will be required to file a statement showing that they have exceeded the allotment of sugar, and have already been directed to hold the sugar subject to the State Food Administration.

Nobody knows how long this condition is going to continue. We hope not long; that the submarines operating on our side of the water will be destroyed or forced to go back to Germany, and that we will have so many ships that there will be no difficulty in obtaining sugar from Cuba and Porto Rico. We are told that there is no sugar shortage, if we could only get to it.

If there are any questions I will do my best to answer them.

A MEMBER: If a man is not permitted to buy sugar he may buy all syrups?

Professor KEEBLE: He may buy all syrups especially prepared. He may operate his drug store if he does not buy sugar, but so far as the purchase of sugar is concerned he must close it.

Somebody asked about vanilla syrup. If a man makes his own syrup from sugar he must account for it. If you buy a syrup which is not for general use it is not to be accounted for.

A MEMBER: Is a record kept?

Professor KEEBLE: It is charged twice, by the man who sells it and the man who buys it.

A MEMBER: Can a man buy ready prepared syrup?

Professor KEEBLE: Yes and it need not be accounted for. Mr. Page explained that vanilla syrup would have to be accounted for, or any syrup that could be generally used.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

SECOND SESSION

Wednesday Evening

The second session of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association was called to order at 8:40 Wednesday evening, June 19, 1918.

President MATTON: Our session this evening will be devoted to an address on commercial pharmacy. I will ask Mr. J. G. Beard to introduce the speaker.

J. G. BEARD: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I assure you that it is a pleasurable surprise to serve as a substitute to the member who was delegated to present our distinguished visitor but who, at the last minute found he could not attend the meeting.

Two years ago at Wrightsville there came to us a druggist from Baltimore to make our principal address. During his visit he not only gave us pleasure but profit as well. We expressed our gratitude and appreciation by making him an honorary member of this Association. I am very much pleased that he comes to us tonight for a return engagement. This man of whom I speak is the senior member of the firm of Hynson, Westcott and Dunning, ethical, widely known pharmacists of Baltimore. Besides being an active druggist who loves and works for the advancement of the commercial side of the profession, he expresses his interest in the professional side as a member of the pharmacy faculty of the University of Maryland, and is a scientist of note. This druggist of whom I speak has always taken an especial interest in association work, believing that only by unified, co-operative endeavor can pharmacy be advanced to the position it deserves. A tireless laborer for the Maryland and American Pharmaceutical Associations, in both of which he has held high offices, he is today regarded throughout the country as a man who not only holds high principles, sane ideals, and constructive ideas, but one who will fight to the last in furthering his beliefs. One could not know this man long without loving him, watch his work with-

out admiring him, or follow his teachings and not be benefited. I am assured beyond question that I voice the feelings of every member of this Association in heartily welcoming again Dr. Henry P. Hynson, of Baltimore, one of us through adoption, and the best of good fellows.

LITTLE THINGS IN PHARMACY THAT HELP TO WIN SUCCESS

BY HENRY P. HYNSON, Phar. D., Baltimore.

"Little drops of water,
Little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean
And the pleasant land.

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little acts of love,
Make this world an Eden,
Like the Heaven above."

It may be because these were the very first little verses that I ever committed to memory that I have always highly regarded the so-called "small things" of life. I believe, however, that our respect for the more commonplace is an inheritance that is strengthened and enlarged by very early environment.

It is a fallacy, and I plead guilty to the sometimes fault, to classify anything as "small" that is an essential in the practice of pharmacy, in any of its varied phases. The lifting of an inexperienced, unknown personality up to and on the plane of even moderate success by a chain of innumerable items is, I charge you, no small undertaking and I would make positive the fact that while the chain may be made up of links of unequal sizes, each link must be of sufficient strength to bear the larger, the composite burden. It is indeed then a dangerous practice to undervalue the importance of any link in the endless chain of our daily doings, for it may be the very smallest that best fits the cogs of the wheel of public confidence, which, after all, is the power that lifts us most surely and most satisfyingly to a really comfortable success.

There are a number of new things in pharmacy with which I have become more or less familiar since I last had the pleasure of being with you. While some of these might be interesting to you all and a discussion of them possibly helpful to many, they do not, in my judg-

ment, offer me the means of helping the rank and file of North Carolina pharmacists and those with whom they are associated. I shall, therefore, at the risk of being criticized in some quarters, call your attention to many bits of pharmaceutical knowledge which are an acknowledged part of the art and science, but not valued at their real worth and not practiced as generously as they should be to give pharmacy its proper standing among the other honorable vocations of a community or to give the individual the direct and indirect recompense he needs to bring him satisfying contentment, which, after all, is true success.

Let me stop a moment to tell you what I mean by direct and indirect recompense. I classify the attainment of professional prominence, community popularity and financial affluence direct compensation and I classify the help that you, as pharmacists, may offer mankind and especially the good you may do in relieving invalid humanity, indirect recompense. While we must have the necessary amount of the former, I believe we all are happier in the possession of the latter.

The great small things to which I will endeavor to make you give greater value, if you will bear with me, are not, by any means, so small that they are not subject to general laws and to rules governed by general laws. In fact, if we have a proper appreciation of scientific and economic laws and are controlled by them, we will invariably have a protecting respect for every item of procedure that goes to make up the sum total of our activities. All that I will call to your attention this evening will, I believe, be subject to the more general laws of order, proportion and appropriateness, or are controlled by the several rules of more acceptable esthetics.

So I come to you, without armor and without arms, vigorously riding my old hobbies and with an earnest hope that, through the varied experiences of my many active years in the different phases of pharmaceutical practice, I may be able to help you in your desires. How happy I shall be when the evening shadows of my life are falling if, by chance, there shall be a word dropped that will assure me that someone has been aided in his life's work by a greater appreciation of commonplace things and, through him, another and still another has found the way to success all the less trying.

"And not a drop that from our cups we throw
For Earth to drink of, but may steal below
To quench the fire of anguish in some eye
There hidden—far beneath and long ago."

For greater convenience and in accord with the proper division of our calling, the remainder of my address will be divided into two parts: namely, Technical Pharmacy and Commercial Pharmacy.

TECHNICAL PHARMACY

UTENSILS

"Neither wise men nor fools,
Can work without tools."

Every pharmacist should not only have suitable and appropriate utensils, but he should have plenty of them, not one, two or three graduates, but dozens of them, dozens, and as many mortars—wedgwood, porcelain and glass—and beakers and flasks, and funnels and strainers, and everything to facilitate and make possible the best dispensing. There are many economic reasons why there should be an abundance of utensils in a pharmacy and, most important of all, it is desirable, rather absolutely necessary, that all apparatus used for measuring or weighing should be of the most accurate kind. Look after the accuracy of your graduates and your weights and the delicacy of your balances; many, aye most of the difficulties that pharmacists have had with Pure Food and Drug Commissioners have been on account of their weighing and measuring appliances, coupled with unpardonable carelessness in using them. Look after these things, paying just a little heed, also, to the tingling bells of your consciences.

May I throw out a gentle hint that there is no better place for you to apply and actually use, directly or through your employees, your greater knowledge of chemistry and physics, your knowledge of acids, of alkalines and of solvents than in keeping your utensils clean and bright—and some of you, I am sure, might let a little of this higher knowledge flop over and into your soda glasses and around and about your entire soda outfit. If this pharmaceutical skill of which you are so proud does not get and keep busy in the particular sort of doings to which I have referred, stimulate it with proper doses of "The Golden Rule" and standardize it by what you expect of the cook and dish washer at home.

Get astride of this cleanliness hobby of mine and ride the old nag for all she is worth. She will carry you to success, through the appreciation of your customers and on a reputation that goes with it, more rapidly than any one thing will do it. Are you using plenty of absorbent cotton and sterile gauze in your prescription department, not only for strainers, but as actual cleansers of many things? Are you using paper towels instead of the proverbial "drug store towels"? Paper towels are fine, but paper cups at your soda fountain—oh my! Do *you* like to drink out of these? There is nothing that compares with a clean bright thin glass. Have plenty of them, ready to use, and don't chase your good customers away by pretending to wash glasses while they are looking at you, even if you do rub them all around inside with your pretty little fingers. Such is a very personal attention that is not

appreciated. Dipping glasses several times in a not-too-clean trough into which your hands also go is not appetizing.

I would not bore you reciting details wherein pharmacists fail to appreciate the value of cleanliness, but may I not hope that North Carolina, which has and does lead and excel in so many things, will take up this one item and promulgate it to such an extent that the "Old North State" will show to the world progress in pharmacy along this line that will place the drug store in accord with the modern hospital, the modern bakery and the modern dairy. This can not be accomplished without pains and considerable expense. It means better plumbing, more paint, complete screening and, above all, a sufficient number of neatly clad maids systematically trained and kept constantly at work cleaning, eternally cleaning.

CONTAINERS

Externals, the things visible, are the items upon which we may depend to do us harm or service. I have faith enough in my fellow pharmacists to believe that it is only "the few black sheep in the fold"—the freaks—who do not give the best materials they can purchase or who do not prepare them as best they know how or as they *think* they should be prepared. But I am quite sure there are many tons of excellent materials and many, many hours of good toil, coupled with creditable skill, that go into your drug stores to do you absolutely no good in winning for you confidence and helpful reputation, because it is sent out in unattractive, inappropriate containers and these forbid-ingly and most carelessly labeled. I am not a scold, not that; I am simply expressing my serious opinion regarding a reckless waste of opportunity to win success. "Winning Success" is my text and I must be honest and fearless in my sayings. Technic is technic, no matter where it is used. It is just as necessary and much more profitable to you "week-day" pharmacists to know how to wrap a package and to properly wrap a package as it is for you to know how to make a titration and properly make a titration. The former process, with its endless variations, is much more difficult to learn and practice than the latter, no matter how commonplace it may be considered. The prevailing idea that any old style of wrapping will do places the pharmacist on a plane with the grocer and hardware merchant. When standards of neatness and care are discussed, he does not begin to compare with the jeweler in this regard. Facility in wrapping packages properly is pharmaceutical technic just as the proper tying of a ligature is surgical technic. It takes no more time to fold a powder paper or wrap a package properly than to do it without effect, if you have the technic, which means successful practice, besides the good technician saves large amounts of paper. Those who do not know how to execute properly and are not aware of the effect of proper execution are bound

to underestimate its importance, whether it be in music, art, surgery, pharmacy or what not.

A consideration of containers naturally brings to mind bottles and some may say there is no choice in bottles, but there is a very great difference in bottles. Differences in the quality of glass, differences in the manner of molding or blowing, great differences in the tool work on tube vials, differences in the solubility of the glass and, more important, differences in the alkalinity they impart to aqueous solvents. Careful scientists and manufacturers are paying much attention to the solubility of glassware these days.

You may carry a full line of bottles with respect to regular sizes, but have you a few of each of the odd sizes when you need them?—One and one half ounce; ten ounce; twenty ounce and larger containers of flint glass, half gallon, gallon and two gallon sizes and a clean bright five gallon demijohn that is occasionally required. When you need these odd containers, you need them very badly and at once. A clean dry bottle is a little thing, yes, but tremendously large in importance when it is needed for an oil spray, or even for castor or cod liver oil. Have you distinctive bottles for external use remedies and for poisons and are you equipped with amber, red-amber bottles, for silver salts and other light-sensitive substances? Again, have you well ground glass stoppered bottles of various sizes for cork-corrosive substances like strong acids and volatile alkalies?

There are many styles of ointment jars, some fit and others very unfit for the use for which they are intended. You had **better** use a pill box for yellow mercuric oxide ointment than a flint or white glass jar. Then there are a series of collapsible tubes that are fast taking the place of ointment jars that you use and boxes or cartons in which to dispense them. There is the little thing of lining metallic tubes with resin and the other little thing of quickly and properly filling and sealing them; well done, a help along the road to success, badly done, an obstacle in the way of progress.

Pill boxes and powder boxes you have, of course, in a great variety, but are they of good quality with shoulders and turned edges? Have you suitable labels for the various sizes and, besides these, have you dusting powder boxes and boxes for eye solutions and the droppers combined; plaster boxes—few are needed now, but one is mighty handy and helpful when you can use it. A little thing is to line a suitable paper box with paraffine for a cake of soap that may be prescribed. This paraffin lining for boxes and tin cans is often just what is necessary for very moist, or very oily or corrosive substances. Speaking of tin cans reminds me of the "little thing" of sticking a label on tin or highly glazed cardboard in such a manner as to make it really stick. Of course you know how to do it. Well, be sure to tell the "boys" how to do it and see that it is done.

This subject of containers and labeling containers is practically unlimited in detail. I have mentioned "labeling" and find myself astride another favorite hobby. You would all be much happier and greatly more interested in your business, if you felt as I do about labels and labeling. I must control myself in this regard. It really pains me to see the generally bad work done in this strikingly tell-tale part of pharmaceutical practice. It is an independent subject, quite large enough for an address, consuming more moments than you could endure in one evening. I will attempt no more now than suggest a few "little things"—these: a clean dry ink-well and fresh ink every morning; new pen points every morning; a good new blotter every morning; a thorough cleaning of the type of your typewriter every morning; a new ribbon for the typewriter just before it is needed. The typewriter that uses no ribbon is an impossibility. Stop abbreviating, stop abbreviating, and be sure to use "of" when it is required. In writing, make lines and spaces that will enable you to cover your label and leave it evenly balanced. Then paste the label and put it on *right*. If you do not know how, label a dozen or two bottles and let your wife or sweetheart tell you which are right and which are wrong. You may learn more about labeling from your toilet preparations than from any other class of stock. Some perfumers exhibit as much good taste in their containers and in labeling as they do in the adjustment of their odors. You know how much the style of package has to do with the sale of these goods!

DISPENSING

Now I am overwhelmed in an ocean of little things, but since I am in it, I will do my best to keep on the surface and not deluge you with my splashing. I will not presume to tell you how to do the "little things" that will bring you success in this phase of your work, but solemnly urge you to do them.

Bulk Powders. Have them fine, very, and evenly fine when they should be fine, especially dusting and insufflation powders and have them coarse when they should be coarse; this applies particularly to substances for "teas," home-made infusions or decoctions.

Powders in Papers. Divide them equally by weighing each powder, if larger than ten or fifteen grains. Keep the powder in the paper. Do not allow it to get into the folds and certainly not in the box. Use waxed paper for moist and volatile substances. Wrap in two papers if necessary. Place powders of very volatile substances in wide mouth glass stoppered bottles. Fold all the papers *exactly* alike and to fit the box; make them look like a real pharmacist had dispensed them.

Pills. Make them firm enough to stand up and remain round, but soft enough to disintegrate in the stomach or intestines. Make them

all the same size, *the same size*, and make them all round. Make white pills white and dispense with dusting powder to match. Use very little dusting powder, except when much is needed, to prevent pills from running together or sticking to the box, then use plenty.

Capsules. "Mass" or "dry" are not as easy to prepare and present in an attractive style as many suppose. The mass or powder should be perfectly uniform in appearance, that is; should look well through transparent capsules. The capsules should be full, but not too full. Never so full as to prevent the cap being pushed on as far as it would go, were the capsules empty. This insures filled capsules of uniform lengths. If this cannot be done, then a larger capsule is indicated. The gelatin of the filled capsule should be just as bright and clean as it was before it was handled. Hard capsules containing liquids and sealed and sealed soluble elastic capsules should be washed with alcohol and dried on clean gauze before they are dispensed.

Ointments. A former Baltimore dermatologist had a quotation from Parrish's Pharmacy printed on each of his prescription blanks, stating that an ointment should be perfectly smooth and entirely free from grit and rancidity and added that one of the principal ingredients should be a generous amount of "elbow grease." Ointments will do more to establish a pharmacist's reputation, if properly made, than any one class of preparations and, if poorly compounded, and badly dispensed, the converse follows.

Suppositories. Do you ever make them? You have made them, of course. I mean are you in practice? Do not send them out unless they are right. It will do you less harm not to fill the prescription for suppositories, if you are not equipped for making them and are out of practice. Many that are dispensed are simply shocking. They are much easier to make than many pill masses with which you have to do, but they cast dark reflections on your abilities as a pharmacist, if indifferently prepared.

Plasters. Those that must be spread extemporarily. These are much like suppositories in their effect on your reputation. An occasional prescription for such had better be sent to some pharmacist who has considerable of this work to do. A plaster that is not about right is a very bad advertisement.

Mixtures. Almost everyone thinks these offer no opportunities to show skill, which is a mistake, and it is a much greater mistake to take liberties with them by changing the liquids prescribed or by adding more or less suspending material than is required. The few "little things" about them to which I call especial attention, which you should prevent, if possible, are: the hardening of the solid matter in the bottom of the bottle, making it impossible to "shake it up" easily; the pres-

ence of lumps of solid matter and the formation of carbon dioxide which will cause the blowing out of the stopper, the outflow of liquid or the greater misfortune, the bursting of the bottle. Any or all of these troubles are invariably blamed on the pharmacist to the great injury of his reputation.

Emulsions. A subject that has more recently received highly scientific treatment and much has been learned about them. It is an "old time and endless" subject. I will attempt no more than to impress you with the facts that a so-called "permanent" emulsion is not necessary and hardly possible. Efforts to make such often lead to the making of emulsions that are entirely too thick to pour readily or to be acceptable to the patient. They should mix easily, upon shaking, and should not be kept on hand for any great length of time. Emulsions become acid very rapidly. Keep this in mind. A point in connection with these is the flavoring. A hit may be frequently made by suiting the flavor to the peculiar taste of your customer.

Solutions. This, more than any other class of preparations, offers the greatest opportunity for the exhibition of pharmaceutical skill and good judgment. As promised, I will not go into the details of pharmaceutical manipulations, unless you wish to "rattle" me with questions at the end of my address. I will confine my brief remarks to the appearance of solutions. In the first place, a solution should be a solution, that is a liquid in which none of the matter supposed to be dissolved should appear, neither on, in or below the solvent. Certainly no foreign solid substances of any nature should be allowed to appear in a solution. The formation of an insoluble compound in the solution should be anticipated and provided for and the possible and undue liberation of carbon dioxide should be looked after as in mixtures. To the proper containers and stoppers for solutions, reference has already been made; these are very important.

The sterilization of solutions is rather new in pharmacy. Thorough study of the chapter on sterilization that appears in the last edition of the National Formulary should be made and the instructions followed, when necessary. Distilled water is absolutely required to make proper solutions especially if you wish them to appear bright and attractive.

COMMERCIAL PHARMACY

This part of our work is receiving more and more attention from our leaders and our colleges, more knowledge of it is expected by the credit men of concerns of whom we make purchases and more, much more, of such knowledge is required by the times and by the changes that have occurred in general pharmaceutical practice.

Commerce is fast becoming a science that is to be taught in our universities and the commercial part of pharmacy must needs become scientific.

I shall not attempt to treat the subject in a broad comprehensive manner, but will confine my remarks in this part of my address as I did in that part referring to technical pharmacy to the "little things" that are so frequently overlooked, but which have much to do with the success of those who are really successful. There are not so many of these on the commercial side, but there are quite enough to engage our attention for a longer time than it will be discreet for me to use.

Consistency. I fear I shall fall back into saying some of the things I said when I spoke to you on advertising, but I am so sensibly impressed with the necessity for a thoroughly worked out plan of procedure in any business and then a consistent adherence to the plan and policies adopted, that I must call your attention to this particular idea and ask you to give it proper valuation. I mean more particularly, just here, that, if you start out with the purpose of having a fine or elaborate pharmacy, emblazoned with gold and diadems, you must have such a pharmacy throughout and *keep* such a pharmacy in every particular, otherwise your grandiloquent start will constantly reflect upon your doings and make your finish disastrous. I see pharmacists here, there and almost everywhere laboring under this handicap. Often it might be called an "inheritance." The purchase value of an old store is not dependent upon the original cost of the fixtures and appliances, but should be based upon the appropriateness or consistency of these. It is much better to have an originally plainly appointed store, carefully stocked and properly kept, than to have a lot of very fine or elaborate fixtures, poorly stocked and miserably unclean.

The best effect in a store is produced by having everything consistent and consistently kept—fountains, show-cases, prescription department, stock rooms, even the cellar. This is entirely possible and accords with best economic teachings. Any other effect is constantly shocking to your customers and calls particular attention to deficiencies.

Two suggestions I may make regarding the general appearance of things I deem especially valuable. One is to get rid of the usual shelves of stock bottles; they take up a lot of room. Many of them are not used at all; some are empty; the most of them are rarely used. They are an eyesore to most of your customers and spell "stale drugs." Those that are frequently used should have a place in your prescription department; the balance that contain really usable drugs should be placed in your stock room and the space formerly occupied converted into wall cases in which to store moving stock. The other item refers to your show cases and front wall cases. Use these for the display of goods, not for the storing of goods; dress them as you would dress and placard a window and re-dress them frequently to display new goods and to agree with the demands of the season and the several holidays, as your windows should be dressed. Using show cases

for the permanent storing of the same goods makes an untidy display and entails a great loss of valuable advertising space.

Stock and Stock-keeping. I will not attempt to discuss the big things in this connection, but will say that the perfect marking, orderly placing and sensible keeping of stock is half the battle. If there is anything in your establishment that is not good enough for *your* wife or *your* child, that can not be "cured," get rid of it at once. If it can be cured by drying, sifting, straining or filtering, or by anything of the kind, treat it and treat it at once. If there is anything in your store that you would put aside because it will not please your most fastidious customer and *it* can not be "cured," get rid of it at once. If, however, it may be cured by a new box, new label or in any other practical way, cure it at once.

Salesmanship. The personal appearance of the salesman and his grooming are especially important and his ability to talk fluently and grammatically are also important, but the thing in this regard in which you and your clerk are most apt to fall short is the very evident reluctance with which you meet customers. Seldom is it that a customer is shown the things he needs first and most—your willingness and readiness to wait on him and your anxiety to please him. This does not apply solely to drug stores; it does not, by any means. You feel and see the lack of it in almost every business place you enter. There may not be another customer in the establishment, but everybody has something else to do and no time or attention for you, until you show impatience, then the bad effect has been produced and no amount of good attention can overcome it.

Deliveries. I know how much trouble you have in making these, but they are just as important as the preparation of the prescription and the putting up of the order. I do not believe we employ the proper persons to make these deliveries. The men and boys we engage for this purpose and the means we use should be of the highest grade, no matter what they cost. The customer really pays for this service and the better we make it, the more popular will we become. It is the one thing that most of us "fall down on" and I believe it is because we undervalue its importance. It is a link in the chain and we will fail disastrously, if it is not as strong as the other necessary links.

Business Stationery and Business Forms. These are matters to which the average retail druggist pays little attention, yet I am sure they have a sensible effect on his reputation. To the most of us any old style of letter head, bill head or statement will answer. It does not appear that the paper stock of the envelope and its content should correspond and little attempt is made to have the printing correspond with the nature of our business. Still greater defects are shown in the composition and want of neatness in the writing of our letters, the making out of bills and the rendering of statements. Much improvement may

be made in these directions with great profit to him who attains greater facility and more attractive form in pen writing and in typewriting. Modern duplicating methods in bookkeeping may save time—some of them—but many of these offerings result in the sending out of very unattractive bills and statements.

Bookkeeping Accounting. This is another large independent subject and I will attempt no general discussion of this most important part of commercial pharmacy. If you have never felt the need for accurately and comprehensively kept books heretofore, I am sure you have had the desirability of it brought home to you when making up your excess profit and income tax reports. My object in referring to this subject is to call your attention to the great help carefully kept accounts of your various side lines will give you; cigars and tobacco, soda fountain, your own specialties, paints and oils, garden and flower seed, stationery, are a few of the divisions that I may mention. These, if properly kept, will require much time and attention, but with separate cash registers and properly ruled books, much labor may be saved and the results will be remarkably helpful in the better management of your business and in aiding you to "brace up" departments in which you have been losing money. I highly recommend the careful and intelligent keeping of department accounts. They will greatly add interest to the management of your store.

There are many, very many more, little things, little niceties to which I might call your attention, did I have time and would your patience permit. I have tried to give examples of these throughout my address and this is all that I can do. I will, however, further tax you, that I may impress upon you the necessity of learning to love your work. It is in the "joy of work" only that success is attained. If you are not happy in your work, you will not study its needs, you will not learn to improve your methods nor discover your defects. It may be that I had better say our defects, because we are largely accountable to each other for our shortcomings. Each of us has a responsibility of immense proportions to those who are associated with us in business and we should constantly bear this in mind and do our utmost to help those who will follow us.

It is work, after all, that wins success and good honest work is invariably associated with serious thought, honest study and strict attention to details. So I conjure you to think and study about all the *little things* that you have to do and while you are thinking of each item and while you are studying it, you are working, doing the very best kind of work. God speed you in your work and make you happy in all its phases.

The great Osler has said that the master word in medicine is "Work" and I humbly follow him by saying to you the master word in pharmacy also is "Work."

"Work, work while the daylight shines.
Man of thought and will,
With the water that has passed,
Never grinds the mill."

THIRD SESSION

Thursday Morning

The third session of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association was called to order at 10:30 a. m., Thursday, June 20, 1917, President Matton in the chair.

President MATTON: I will appoint on the committee for time and place of next meeting Messrs. Pilkington, Shell, and Cole.

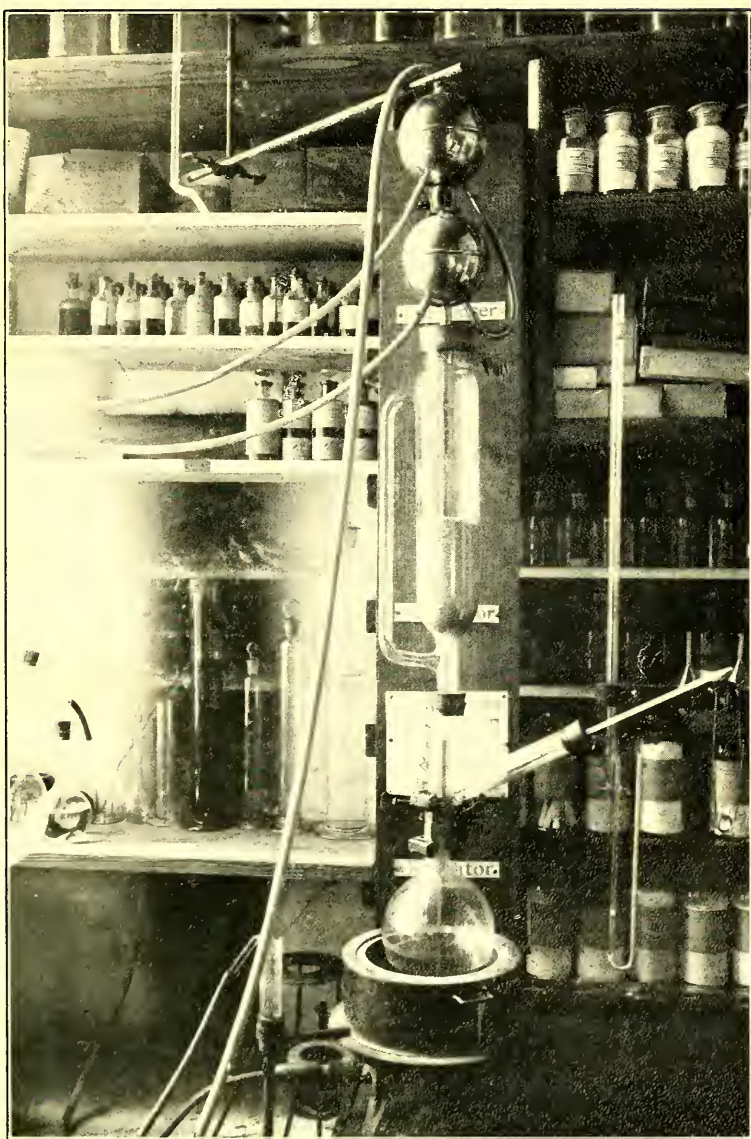
The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy will now be heard. This report was duly read by F. W. Hancock, of Oxford. It will be found in the last part of the proceedings in the section devoted to the Board of Pharmacy. This report was received by the Association and referred to a committee composed of Messrs. R. M. Brame, Charles M. Fox, and S. M. Purcell for auditing. This committee reported at a later meeting that it had found the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer to be correct.

Fifteen new members were presented for election by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, P. A. Lee. All were elected by the Secretary casting the ballot of the Association.

E. L. TARKENTON, Chairman of Papers and Queries Committee: I wish to continue the program of papers. The first paper is by Mr. J. G. Beard, of Chapel Hill; subject "Continuous Percolation Under Reduced Pressure."

Mr. Beard presented his paper extemporaneously. He displayed a piece of apparatus he had devised for the purpose of extracting the soluble matter from powdered drugs in the form of fluid extracts. The object of the process is to manufacture fluid extracts by the use of only five per cent. more menstruum than the final product is to measure. That is to say, if 32 fluid ounces of fluid extract are to be made, only 33.6 fluid ounces of menstruum would be employed. The extra five per cent. represents the amount which the drug absorbs or holds. The apparatus consists of a generator (a round bottomed glass flask in which menstruum is placed and to which heat from

a water bath is applied) ; a percolator, in shape like the Oldberg cylindrical percolator but having a side arm tube connecting the orifice with the top part, designed to permit vapor to pass around the drug and enter condenser ; a double Soxhlet condenser ; and a tube from top of condenser connecting with a vacuum pump. The apparatus, a cut of which is shown on the next page, is operated as follows : After the powdered drug from which the fluid extract is to be made has been macerated in the manner directed by the U. S. P., Type Process A, with one-twentieth as much menstruum as it is desired to make fluid extract, it is packed in the percolator part of the apparatus, a pledget of cotton having been inserted in the neck. An amount of menstruum equaling the final volume of fluid extract to be made is poured on the drug, and the apparatus carefully closed by tightly joining the three sections together. The vacuum pump is started and the pressure reduced to fifteen inches, or approximately one-half atmospheric pressure. A clamp is then screwed on the tube leading from the pump in order to seal the apparatus. This reduced pressure permits the menstruum to boil at a temperature appreciably below the 50 deg. C. allowed by the Pharmacopoeia. The boiling point for different menstrea can of course be regulated by lowering or raising pressure. A straight alcohol menstruum can be easily boiled at 35 deg. C. by this means. By this time a large part of the menstruum has passed through the percolator and is present in the generator. Low heat is then applied to the generator by means of a water bath. The menstruum is volatilized by the heat and passes upward. The path of least resistance being the side arm tube, the vapor passes around the percolator and enters the double condenser where it is cooled and liquefied. The liquid drops straight down from the condenser and passes through the powdered drug in the same manner as in the ordinary method of percolation. In its descent through the drug it dissolves the soluble matter and finally passes down to the generator impregnated with the drug principles. When the liquid reaches the hotter area of the generator, the alcoholic or hydroalcoholic element which constitutes the solvent part is at once converted again into vapor capable



of repeating indefinitely its function of dissolving soluble matter from the drug. The operation is allowed to continue until the percolate is devoid of practically all color, indicating exhaustion. A sample is then taken and tested with a suitable indicator (potassio-mercuric iodide for alkaloidal drugs, for example). If the test shows that no active principles are present the process is complete. If, however, a positive test is shown, the process is continued for thirty minutes and another test made.

The advantages claimed by the author for this process are (1) ease of operation, no care being necessary in packing or regulating rate of flow; (2) economy of time, except for arranging the apparatus and occasional inspection, the machine may be left alone and the operator employ himself otherwise; (3) economy in use of menstruum, only five per cent. more being used than the final volume of fluid extract; (4) assurance that the drug is completely exhausted.

Chairman TARKENTON: We have a gentleman with us who believes in writing papers for the Association—Mr. P. A. Lee, of Dunn.

PRICE PROTECTION

BY P. A. LEE

Necessity demands our energies every moment in the business world. We are not selfish enough not to want our fellow druggists to do well in their profession. In order to do this we must become familiar with the proposition of price protection, as we call it.

It is very necessary for us to know the expense of doing business in the profession of pharmacy whereby we can better determine the true value of the drugs and merchandise we sell. In order to do this we must promulgate some means of getting down to some standard by which we are to do our part of the commercial business.

Co-operative association work is one of the greatest if not the greatest factor by which we can maintain and carry out this method of price protection. On July 1, 1917, in Smithfield, N. C., what is known as the Johnston and Harnett Association of Retail Druggists began the existence of one of the first associations of this kind in North Carolina. The Association is a mutual association of fellow druggists combining their efforts in doing this work of keeping prices uniform for the different towns and cities engaged in pharmacy. The Associa-

tion is mutual in its dealings, contains neither by-laws nor constitution but each and every member is called on to do his part of the work.

In the organization of this Association we started with eleven members or firms, a firm or corporation constituting one member. A president was chosen for twelve months, also a secretary and treasurer was elected to help transact and carry out the finances and prices that come before the meeting. We have had four quarterly meetings since the organization began, dealing with the modern methods of doing business and the equalization of prices that has been made necessary for the last twelve months.

Since the beginning of this Association with eleven members we have added twenty-one more, which makes a total of thirty-two. The Association began its existence with members from only two counties, viz.: Johnston and Harnett. Since then we have added to our list Cumberland, Roberson, Jones, Wake, Sampson and Granville Counties. Our friend and ex-president of this Association, Mr. C. P. Harper, was made the president of the local association, and Mr. D. H. Hood treasurer, and myself secretary. That constituted the officers of the Johnston and Harnett Association of Retail Druggists. Mr. Hood and myself live in the same little city. We have used much care and time in revising and getting out new prices for the different members of the Association.

The finances of the organization have been comparatively small so far, but the expense of getting out prices from time to time—postage and stenographic work—has also been small. Current prices have been sent out by the Secretary and Treasurer to the different members of the Association from time to time as seemed necessary. We find the members have been loyal to each other in keeping up prices as each one was interested in his own welfare and believed the others were of the same opinion. The policy of the Association is not to maintain an extortionate price or value of drugs and merchandise but to have a uniform price for the protection of each member so that each and every one will charge the customer the same price for the same drug or article. It is only through an association of this kind that prices can be protected. The great advance put on so many drugs by the manufacturer has compelled the jobber and the retailer to advance in the same proportion. We do not think it proper or necessary to advance some drugs because some other drugs have advanced. For instance, a patent medicine that cost \$1.75 or \$1.85 per dozen which we have been selling for 25c ought to be sold at approximately the same price. But when the medicine has advanced from original prices to \$2.25, \$2.40 and \$2.50 and like manner the retail price ought to advance likewise. Yet some of the manufacturers still stamp the same retail price of 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 on the same drugs or sundries that have advanced 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. on the cost price. By co-

operative work we have been able to maintain a better price on the advanced drugs than we could do otherwise and leave the customer satisfied at the same time. We think that druggists ought to familiarize themselves with each other in the business part of the profession as well as in the theoretical. In order to do this we must be loyal to our State Association and if necessary go to the local association. Cooperation is necessary in all things to insure successful profits.

This paper caused protracted discussion among the members of the general proposition of whether a druggist has a right in war times to arbitrarily raise his prices. This discussion was really initiated when Mr. Bradham announced that the druggists of Raleigh had been advised by Mr. Pou that they would be liable to prosecution as profiteers if they should raise their prices unless they could prove that costs justified the step. The consensus of opinion was that where the manufacturer or jobber had advanced prices to the druggist, he in turn had a legitimate right to pass the burden to the consumer. It was maintained by several that in many cases the druggists did not pass all but only a portion of the advance to the public.

Chairman TARKENTON: We will now have a paper from Mr. Beard.

WHY DRUGGISTS SHOULD USE STANDARDIZED PREPARATIONS

By J. G. BEARD, Secretary North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association

A standardized solution or preparation is one which has been chemically or biologically tested and its strength increased or lowered to a predetermined, recognized standard. The science of assay as applied to galenicals is comparatively new. Even young druggists remember when it was exceptional to find a standardized fluid extract or tincture on the shelves. The credit for the rapid increase in the use of preparations of definitely known strength must be distributed between druggists, physicians, and the so-called manufacturing houses. The latter, perhaps, deserve more credit than we are in the habit of awarding them for not waiting until doctor or pharmacist demanded a certain standardized preparation, but instead pushing forward with experimental work, conducted at great expense, and announcing from time to time a new galenical whose strength and purity had been physiologically or chemically tested and brought to standard.

The advantage of using standardized preparations instead of the old-fashioned, undetermined galenicals is perfectly obvious. The prescriber

is assured that a given amount of the remedy will have the same effect each time. Of course the peculiarity or idiosyncrasy of a patient to a given drug must be considered, and it is true that the same person may react differently to an equal amount of a medicine at different times, but with a standardization solution the drug unit is the same every time.

In the manufacture of shells for guns of any calibre, it is essential that a gauge, accurate to one-thousandth of an inch, be employed in order that each shell may exactly fill the chamber of the gun; be an exact duplicate of other shells of its calibre. An error, however slight, will cause either "jamming" if the shell is too large, or permit the escape of the propelling gas with consequent weakened force if too small. The shells must be standardized; no one would argue otherwise. A druggist worthy of the name would not permit his scales to be inaccurate, nor would he use them if he had no way to ascertain that they weighed correctly. The carbureter of an automobile is a delicately adjusted piece of mechanism. It must produce a proper mixture of gas and air if the engine is to fire smoothly. The mixture cannot be 60 per cent. one minute and 70 per cent. the next. It must be 100 per cent. correct all the time else the motor will not work satisfactorily. A doctor has as much right with human lives at stake to demand a medicine that he knows the strength of as an ordnance officer has to demand shells of accuracy, or a druggist to have scales that he can swear by, or a car owner for a smooth running engine. Yet how often must the physician take a galenical on trust. He hopes it is right; the druggist is equally anxious that the strength be right, but neither of them are certain about it unless the preparation is an assayed one whose percentage strength has been brought to standard.

Cannabis is an East Indian drug with many fascinations. Its virtue depends upon principles which do not react properly to reagents to make a chemical assay of any value. Until the advent of physiologic tests a doctor never knew what to expect when he prescribed cannabis. The hypnotic and calmative effect might ensue, or might not. This uncertainty made the drug unpopular. But when a given amount of a specimen of this Indian hemp causes incoördination in a dog of known body-weight it will produce correspondingly certain results in a human being. By trying the drug on a dog, therefore, and concentrating or diluting it to a point where 0.486 minim of the fluid extract per 2.2 lbs. of dog will make the animal unable to walk or co-ordinate his muscles, and having this as a standard by which all subsequent fluid extracts are made a definite unit is established and the prescriber knows that so far as the drug element is concerned he can rightly expect the same effects every time he uses cannabis. What is true of this drug is true of dozens of others, some chemically and some biologically assayed.

A good druggist desires three things of his professional life: (1) to sell drugs; (2) to have his drugs produce the proper effects; and (3) to make a reasonable amount of profit from the business. The more drugs he sells the better does he realize ambition No. 3. If he buys (or makes), and sells standardized remedies, reason assures him that he is not making a mistake. From these drugs his physician patrons secure just the effects they desire and expect. The druggist soon wins a reputation for handling medicaments of exact strength and purity, his trade is thereby increased and again ambition No. 3 is realized, but better still he has the ethical satisfaction of the knowledge that his chief stock in trade, the things which give him the reason for his professional existence, are doing what they are supposed to do; that he as a druggist is considered a good druggist.

It is no whit less essential that every teaspoonful of every fluid extract of nux vomica contain exactly the right amount of alkaloids than it is for every 1-60th grain tablet of strychnine to contain precisely 1-60 of a grain. How many of us would take or sell a 1-100 grain atropine tablet if we only had an idea that 1-100 grain was there? But many of us are blissfully content to take it for granted that if one pound of belladonna root is percolated according to U. S. P. directions that the resulting pint of fluid extract will be all O. K. But will it be? It may or it may not depending upon (1) how strong the original drug was; (2) how carefully the powder was packed; (3) how much pains and knowledge was used in evaporating the exhaust portion; (4) the amount of menstruum added when the exhaust and the reserve portion were mixed together; and (5) whether it was assayed or not. This chance does not occur in a standardized fluid extract of belladonna. The preparation is carefully made, then as carefully tested, and its strength brought to exactly 100 per cent. by titration against a standard acid solution. The first method is a gamble; the second is a certainty. Human lives, except on battlefields, are too precious to be gambled with.

A druggist's reputation is his best asset. He can lose it as surely by ignorantly handling uncertain drugs as he can by being dishonest. Many druggists have lived highly useful careers and have left enviable reputations without ever having heard of a standardized preparation. But they are dead now and a different order of things exists. This twentieth century is a standardized century; the competition is keen; the demands are high; and to lag behind is to be driven from the course.

There is really no argument about the use of standardized preparations if one believes, as all do, that it is better to be right than be wrong.

Chairman TARKENTON: The next paper is by Mr. Miller on Drug Conservation.

DRUG CONSERVATION

BY C. B. MILLER

To any casual reader of the various drug journals and trade reports, one can readily see that conservation in all lines should be the watch-word of the hour for pharmacists at this time. Prices on almost every commodity used in the drug business are steadily trending upward, and many items, formerly cheap and abundant, are now scarce and high.

The word conservation literally means hoarding, saving, using sparingly. I will undertake to enumerate in this paper a few of the most important items handled every day in the retail drug business which should receive the utmost consideration of every retail druggist in our State, if he would survive these strenuous times, since it is going to be a case of the "survival of the fittest," in our business especially. I do not care to be pessimistic or prognosticate evil times, but from present indications it appears to me that many small dealers in our line are going to be forced out of business or very seriously crippled if this war continues two or three years longer, unless great care and the conservation of every force and the use of all our intelligence is employed.

There is probably more waste in the conduct of the retail drug business than in any other vocation. This useless drain should be stopped at once and forever, not only in the prescription department, by careless spillage of fluids and chemicals, overweight in selling heavy drugs, but even in the wrapping of packages. Many prescription clerks, and proprietors too for that matter, instead of saving the small left-over chemicals after filling prescriptions carelessly scrape them off the tile to the floor or throw the liquids into the sink, when they should be returned to their respective containers. This, of course, refers to unmixed ingredients only. In the wrapping of packages the average clerk uses about fifty per cent. more twine and paper than is absolutely necessary, thus making not only waste, but an unsightly package. The proprietor should set the example in this by the economical use of these seemingly insignificant items. If a tabulated record should be kept after enforcing this principle the saving in this department alone would astonish the most dubious.

The soda fountain is probably the most prolific source of waste in our stores. The average soda clerk has no more idea of the cost of the material he uses than a horse of the stable that houses him. He is about as careless in the use of same as is a mule of his corn and fodder. This is partly the fault of the proprietor for all soda dispensers should be made to know the cost of the drinks they serve in order that they may intelligently know how much of each ingredient to give to show a good margin of profit. This is certainly one case where it is not "folly to be wise," but on the other hand where ig-

norance is fatal, especially to the cash drawer. If you will so instruct your soda clerk, he will show you an improvement in the proceeds of your soda fountain, that is if he has any care for your interests. The steady advance in the cost of all raw material that goes into soda and creams, makes it imperative that conservation be practiced to the limit at the soda fountain, and the druggist who leaves the care of the fountain to the clerks entirely, will find himself in the near future face to face with a deficit in this branch of his business unless he has a different class of soda men than the rest of us. Advance the price of your drinks along with the advance of raw material. The public must stand for it, and ten cent lemonade, fifteen and twenty cent sundaes, will soon be as popular as was the old jitney affair. You have just as much right to advance your prices at the soda counter as did the proprietors for their patients, or the cigar manufacturer for his goods. True the public will kick for awhile, but they will soon get accustomed to the new schedule of prices.

I have heard of some of our fellow pharmacists who have made some money speculating in drugs, but the temptation to speculate should be throttled for very few ever profit by it and many lose. Never mind the fluctuations of the market and do not be tempted to "load up" because of a reported advance of some staple item. Buy as you need, and regulate your prices by the market as this is the only safe way to conduct a drug business. No man knows what the future holds, whether the war will last one, two or three years or end tomorrow; no man knows what will be the condition of the market after the close of the war, but all indications point to high prices for many months after peace is declared. It is known to a certainty in influential circles that after the war further very heavy toll will be taken of the available tonnage, now engaged in carrying war material and commercial commodities, for the transportation of troops from foreign fields to their homes in various parts of the world, and it is estimated that at least eighteen months will be required to effect this return. Should that prove a correct forecast, those dealers and manufacturers who husband and conserve their stocks and forces, and regulate their transactions in accordance, will certainly have reason to congratulate themselves. It is next to impossible to secure room on incoming steamers from France for the importation of olive and essential oils, consequently these items are growing steadily higher and scarcer. Especially is this true of olive oil, as you all know, and the substitution of other bland oils for this oil in various preparations is urged in order to conserve the supply of this important item. Embargoes have been placed on castor oil by India especially, and this once despised medicament has soared in price until it is now classed as a luxury. Conserve your supply of this ingredient by using smaller bottles, and by careful and intelligent filling of the bottles, for it was once the cus-

tom in most drug stores to leave this work to the ignorant porter who usually poured as much oil on the outside of the bottle as in it. Do not leave this work to him; see that it is carefully done without waste. There is a possibility of a stringency in the glycerin market before the year is out, and every possible means should be employed to save glycerin in every way that is permissible. The amount of glycerin used in medicine when compared to the available supply is large. A committee has been appointed to investigate the different formulas calling for this article and to submit plans for the curtailment of the quantity now used, in case future developments should make it necessary to adopt conservation measures in relation to the compounding of medicines. This policy, if it should become necessary, has great danger in it, for it will upset the structure of a large part of pharmacy and therapeutics and entail an enormous amount of work on the part of both pharmacists and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals. Many formulas now calling for glycerin will have to be changed, and decreasing the quantity of glycerin will of necessity force both of us to make smaller lots of these preparations in order to avoid fermentation and loss. Also the dosage will have to be changed in many instances, in order to conform to the new preparations, and you can see how much extra work this will entail, and in many instances where the formulas have not been sufficiently tried out, a loss will occur by precipitation and spoilage.

The subject of Conservation, my fellow pharmacists, is as you see not only a broad one, but a most imperative one, and cannot be fully covered in a paper of this kind as I would like to have it.

We are face to face with problems in our business that we never dreamed of. We have been so accustomed to ordering what we wanted, when we wanted it, that it is hard for us to realize that we have fallen on evil times, and to readjust ourselves to the situation as it is and will be. Many items used by us, heretofore to be had in abundance and cheaply, are now high and scarce. Many will soon be absolutely unobtainable as the war drags on. The most alarming feature of this situation is that our receipts will certainly be curtailed; to what extent no one can now forecast. Will we not give heed to the warnings of our various administrative heads in charge of our conservation methods who are striving from day to day to warn us, and who are not simply crying "wolf" to be heard, but who are in position to see the future as we cannot? We must stop the leak, give intelligent attention to every detail of our business, and place ourselves in shape to weather the financial storm.

Going back to the soda fountain just a minute. I have seen boys washing their glasses with carbonated water because they were too lazy to wash them with soap and water, and gas is twelve cents a pound; or put four cherries on a sundae when one would have looked

better; pile ice cream on a cone until it would almost topple over. I have seen druggists washing their graduates with four ounces of denatured alcohol when half an ounce would have answered the purpose. Such waste as this should be stopped. The public does not demand it, it is simply inexcusable ignorance, carelessness, and waste.

In practicing conservation I would not have any of us sacrifice to any degree our professional standing, or carry conservation to the point of warranting public criticism. This is not necessary, but we can practice it where material is going to waste by carelessness, and through clerks who are sometimes both ignorant and careless of the interests of their employers; this can be corrected by the intelligent administrative ability of the proprietor.

Let us determine that we will know what is going on in our stores down to the smallest detail, find the leaks and plug them, for it will pay us to be more diligent in this respect, especially at this time. Let conservation and common sense go hand in hand in the conduct of our business, and we will pass through the fires that are now trying us without getting scorched, finding ourselves at the end both wealthier and wiser.

Old fashioned methods, like the old fashioned bucket, have passed into history.

"The old fashioned drug store, the iron mortar drug store,
The moss covered drug store I tended so well."

President MATTON: Mr. Richard Busbee, Chairman of the War Savings Stamp Committee in Raleigh will now address us.

Mr. Busbee made a stirring appeal that druggists do all in their power to further the sale of War Saving Stamps. He closed his plea with the following verses:

If you don't know why we are fighting, let the seas out there explain,
There's a spot in the Atlantic that will never lose its stain,
With a liner on the bottom, with a great hole in its gut,
And eels are mouthing baby's bones with horrors all a'glut.
If you don't know why we are fighting, France will point you to the
West

Where the bayonets of Germany are hacking at her breast;
And a thousand lovely villages, all marked with blood and flame,
And the fairest of the lassies, soiled and broken walk in shame.
If you do not know why we are fighting, Belgium has a tale to tell,
For the Kaiser's cultured legions came to do the work of hell.
Look upon her hordes of starvelings, let maltreated children show,
Gaze upon her desolation, ask her women, then you'll know.

At the conclusion of Mr. Busbee's speech, Secretary Beard made a motion that the Association invest one hundred dollars of its funds in War Savings Stamps. This motion was passed. Secretary Beard, after stating that he purposed employing the ten dollars cash prize won by him to buy stamps, laid a dollar bill on the President's table and asked as many members as could to cover it with other dollar bills. Sixty-eight followed his example.

Mr. G. K. Grantham, as chairman of the committee to award prizes for the best papers, was asked to make his report. With words suitable to each award he announced that the first prize of ten dollars in cash was won by J. G. Beard; the second prize of a Pharmacopoeia went to P. A. Lee; and the third prize of Euthymol tooth paste was won by C. B. Miller.

Telegrams regretting inability to attend the meeting and wishing the Association success were read from J. A. Goode, Asheville; E. W. O'Hanlon, Winston-Salem; W. M. McKinney, Ayden; P. W. Vaughan, Durham; C. A. Raysor, Asheville; C. P. Greyer, Morganton. Letters expressing the same sentiments were read from C. R. Thomas, Thomasville, and William Niestlie, Wilmington. The Asheville Retail Druggists' Association wired for the Association to ask for an official interpretation of the sugar order, and requested that the members work for the passage of the Edmonds bill. Telegrams were read from Cliff Weil Cigar Co., of Richmond, and Muth Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, expressing their best wishes for a successful meeting.

The National Pharmaceutical Service Association wrote a nice letter to the Association urging action at the meeting in the interests of pharmacists in the army. The letter embodied the suggestion that a suitable set of resolutions be passed urging the passage of the Edmonds bill and that a copy be sent to Hon. S. Hubert Dent, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The N. A. R. D., through its Secretary, extended best wishes and greetings. This Association suggested that the members be on the alert and watch for the appearance in the General

Assembly of such bills as health insurance, formula disclosure, prohibition, and a bill which would consolidate all state examinations and have them held by some central body.

A communication was read from the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association extending best wishes to the convention.

Chairman TARKENTON: We have a paper to be read by Mr. Hicks:

HOW TO IMPROVE METHODS OF DOING BUSINESS.

BY HENRY T. HICKS

Your committee on papers has assigned this subject to me on short notice and I do not feel competent to discuss it properly. So I shall not attempt to tell you how to manage help, or how to secure and hold customers, or how to sell or collect, because these are largely individual applications; but I submit a few thoughts as follows:

First, be constantly on lookout for "weak links"—the little things that cause trouble, and proceed immediately to eliminate them.

Several years ago, before cash registers were so perfect or in such general use, I had lots of trouble arising from forgetting to make proper entries on day book; forgetting to charge up goods sold on credit; forgetting to credit money paid on account, goods returned and entries on want list, etc., and I realized the necessity for some plan requiring the salesman to do something at the cash drawer or desk each time a customer left the store. Another cause for entry might properly be "why sale was not made."

Methods of storing stock so it is readily accessible and also protected from dust and light should have careful attention. Closed cupboards and drawer cabinets for stock in prescription department and glass-enclosed shelving for stock in front of store have been found serviceable.

Be sure to watch loose stock on shelves in back rooms and storage closets, as it is hard to remember and easy to overlook at time when needed most. I have often thought that a card index showing location and quantity of stock might be serviceable but have not troubled to try it out.

Charging off dead accounts to loss and gain account or doubtful list is a very important item. Also keeping tab on depreciation in value of fountain, furniture, and apparatus is very necessary.

Bear in mind that the man who has \$5,000.00 invested in stock and \$5,000.00 invested in soda fountain, furniture and apparatus is not

making 10 per cent. on his investment if he has a thousand dollars in bank or increase in inventory at end of year, above service compensation and expenses, unless he has accounted for depreciation and bad accounts.

Never consider your book accounts worth anywhere near face value when estimating your available assets, that is to say, it is not wise to consider \$2,000.00 of good accounts on your ledger as a safe hedge against an equal amount owing to your wholesaler or bank, unless you have a large cash trade also.

Remember that what you owe must be paid with reasonable promptness whilst accounts owing to you do not always have to be paid at all in North Carolina, and in case of your death or sale of your business, it is usually very hard to collect a large percentage of retail ledger accounts. Therefore, it is safer to consider them as equipment for bringing in steady supply of business than to count them as liquid assets of themselves.

Benjamin Franklin's maxim—"Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise" evidently does not apply to retail druggists. Our slogan might better be, "Late to bed and early to rise, hustle all day and advertise."

President MATTON: We will now have the report of the County Legislative Committee, of which Mr. Hancock is chairman.

Chairman F. W. HANCOCK: I have no written report, so I will simply make a verbal report. In compliance with the request of the Association at its last meeting, I took pleasure in selecting as best I could, one man from every county in the State to constitute the Auxiliary Committee of the Committee on Legislation. This committee was notified as to their appointment by the Secretary of the Association. I followed with an appeal urging them to help their organization. I suggested to them in all counties where they have no county organizations to organize themselves into counties, or else into districts composed of several counties. You know it seems to me the secret of the great success of the State Medical Society in securing legislation has been its unity, or federation of counties, and acting in close touch with the chairmen of the various counties when any legislation came up that was of interest to the Society, in seeing that it was passed or in having a representative to defeat such measures.

It is very important that we as pharmacists should have the same plan. I have no doubt in my own opinion that we are going to have a renewal of the fight which we had at the last Legislature on the "open formula" question. The bill which was introduced for the Secretary of the Board of Health by two of the most prominent members of both branches of the Legislature created the hardest work since I have had any connection with legislation, and it was only through hard fighting, hard work, and the united effort on the part of the pharmacists of the State that those bills were defeated.

Our greatest power at the last Legislature was in having some pharmacists in both branches of the General Assembly. Our brothers have never failed when they could get a member in both the Houses to have him elected. They didn't have any last session and we helped them—what they got was from the pharmacists. It was a great pleasure for us to have representatives both in the House and Senate. Our representative in the Senate was from Swain County, Mr. K. E. Bennett. In the House the "Rev. Dr." George Grantham, who so profitably addressed you awhile ago, and Mr. Holding from Wake Forest represented us.

Address communications to the Chairman of our committee in your county and have him write to the pharmacists. In a few weeks the primaries will be held in the various counties of the State for the nominations of the candidates. The Legislature will hold its session January next. It behooves every pharmacist to interest himself in the nomination of the man who will look to the welfare of the pharmacists. I think this should be brought to the attention of every druggist in his county, and that his co-operation should be secured.

Now gentlemen, we must look after the interest of our committeeman. He wants to be in close touch with you, and whenever we call you up over the phone we want you to come at once or send a representative so that our interests in the Legislature may be looked after.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Edmonds bill, E. V. Howell, submitted the following resolution:

Your committee on the Edmonds bill reports as follows:

(1) That an effort be made to inform every druggist in the State that this bill is of the utmost importance for safeguarding the health and life of "our boys" in camp and overseas.

(2) That it is endorsed by all branches of pharmaceutical teaching and the wholesale and retail pharmacists of this country.

(3) That our Association, in endorsing this bill, asks you to write at once to your Congressman and Senator for a copy of the hearing on the Edmonds bill before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

(4) On receipt of report of this hearing to write a personal letter to your representatives asking their support of the bill.

(5) To closely watch for its appearance in Washington and then to telegraph your Congressman and Senator and asking for support of the measure.

Respectfully submitted,

E. V. HOWELL

E. V. ZOELLER

G. K. GRANTHAM

It was moved that this report be received.

S. E. Welfare made the following report:

We, the undersigned auditing committee on the books of the Acting Treasurer, find his report correct.

S. E. WELFARE, *Chairman*

P. A. LEE

E. L. TARKENTON

The Committee on Place of Next Meeting reported in favor of Wrightsville, the time to be set by the Secretary and Local Secretary. This report was adopted. Wrightsville Beach will, therefore, be the meeting place for 1919.

The Committee on the President's Address reported as follows:

1st. In regard to women becoming members of our Association, and of the Traveling Men's Auxiliary, we heartily recommend it, and hope the Association will adopt this measure.

2nd. We also endorse the plan of women entering pharmacy, as we believe that they will prove as efficient as men, and more so in keeping the drug stores clean.

3rd. We recommend further that this Association should take steps to perfect a Federation through which the interest of all the separate associations would be co-ordinated, by forming a central body composed of delegates from each of the subsidiary associations.

4th. We think it would be advisable for this Association to place itself on record by adopting a formal resolution to the effect that laws

regulating the manufacture and sale of medicinal products should be interpreted and administered by those who have had practical experience in some branch of the drug business.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. CRABTREE

R. M. BRAME

A. V. BAUCOM

This report was accepted after motion to that effect had been made. The same committee reported as follows on Secretary's report:

First. We think it is a sad state of affairs that only forty-two per cent. of our druggists are members of this Association, and as legislation hostile to our interests is being introduced at each meeting of the State Legislature, we recommend a strenuous effort to secure a large increase in our membership. This committee believes if the proper campaign is made, that fully ninety per cent. of the druggists will come in with us.

Second. We think it might be advisable to appoint someone to make it his especial business to approach all of the druggists in the State of North Carolina, by fully explaining the advantages of membership and strongly urging them to join the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association.

The next feature was the election of officers. S. E. Welfare, of Winston-Salem, was nominated for President by E. L. Tarkenton and elected. The Vice-Presidents nominated and elected were G. R. Pilkington, of Pittsboro, First Vice-President; E. E. Missildine, of Tryon, Second Vice-President; I. W. Rose, of Rocky Mount, Third Vice-President.

At the meeting in 1917 F. W. Hancock offered a resolution that the by-laws be changed and that the offices of Secretary and Treasurer be merged into one office of Secretary-Treasurer. This resolution having laid on the table for one year, it was presented to the members who voted to make the change.

J. G. Beard, of Chapel Hill, previously Secretary, was thereupon elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. F. W. Hancock, of Oxford, was nominated to succeed himself as a member of the Board of Pharmacy for the five-year period beginning April 28, 1919. The nomination was

made by C. D. Bradham, of New Bern, who took occasion to praise the loyalty and service shown by Mr. Hancock in his many years of connection with the Board. Mr. Hancock was duly elected.

The Executive Committee was re-elected in its entirety. This committee consists of P. A. Lee, Chairman, Dunn; S. O. Blair, Monroe, W. A. Crabtree, Sanford, W. H. Justus, Hendersonville, S. M. Purcell, Salisbury, J. G. Beard, *ex-officio*, Chapel Hill.

R. R. Bellamy, of Wilmington, was elected as Local Secretary for the 1919 meeting.

J. G. Beard offered a resolution of thanks to Local Secretary Hicks for his untiring work in planning for the comfort and entertainment of the visiting delegates; to the Raleigh druggists for their cordial hospitality; to the Traveling Men's Auxiliary for the splendid manner in which they entertained the Association at the barbecue given by the Auxiliary; to the Raleigh Country Club and the Capitol Club for extending their courtesies to the visiting druggists; to the manufacturers who donated prizes for the contests, etc., held in connection with the barbecue; and to those ladies of Raleigh who contributed so much to the pleasure of the convention by their many acts of courtesy. This resolution was enthusiastically passed by the Association.

Professor HOWELL: I wish to thank the Association on the part of the University of North Carolina for the re-election of Mr. Beard as Secretary and Treasurer. He was elected as Professor of Pharmacy by the Medical College of Virginia at a higher salary than he receives at the State University; but he declined in order that he might remain in the service of his native state.

Mr. Hancock thanked the Association for again manifesting their confidence in his ability as evidenced by his re-election as a member of the Board of Pharmacy.

The Association adjourned at 1:30 p. m. to take waiting cars for Pullen Park where the barbecue given by the Traveling Men's Auxiliary was to be held.

FOURTH SESSION

Thursday Afternoon

The Association was called to order by President Matton at 6:10 p. m., Thursday, June 20, 1918.

The object in assembling the members together again late in the afternoon was to permit the completion of several minor matters which needed official action.

The Auditing Committee for the Secretary-Treasurer of the N. C. Board of Pharmacy, composed of Messrs. G. K. Grant-ham, C. M. Fox, and R. M. Brame, reported that it had found the accounts correct.

J. P. Stowe, of Charlotte, reported that a measure had been proposed in Charlotte forbidding the indiscriminate sale of remedies for venereal diseases. In his opinion legislation of this sort would be cropping up in all parts of the State sooner or later, and he believed that druggists should take a part in the formulation of such measures. This opinion was agreed with by several members and a motion was passed that the entire subject be carefully gone into by the Legislative Committee and action taken.

A discussion, instituted by F. W. Hancock, came up relative to the license fees of those druggists who had entered the service of the country in the army and navy. Mr. Hancock believed, as did the other members, that it was not just to cancel the license of a druggist who had gone overseas and had overlooked remitting his fees either immediately before or after leaving this country. However, the pharmacy law of the State, over which the Association has no jurisdiction, specifically states that a pharmacist who fails to renew his license fee after the expiration of a certain date shall be dropped from the list of registered pharmacists. W. H. Wearn, of Charlotte, offered the following motion which was passed:

The Association requests its Legislative Committee to use its best endeavors to secure such legislation from the next General Assembly which would permit the suspension of the

annual renewal license fee of such registered pharmacists as are now enlisting, or may be hereafter called to the colors; this suspension to cover such a period as they are registered in the active service of the United States as a soldier, sailor or marine.

Professor Howell, as historian, reported that he was employed in collecting data about the life of prominent deceased members of the Association, and was directly engaged in securing material about the life of E. M. Nadal and N. R. Saunders.

A motion was passed that memorial pages be set aside in the proceedings dedicated to the memory of Professors J. P. Remington and Charles Caspari, Jr., both of whom were honorary members of the Association. At the suggestion of the Secretary a committee was appointed composed of Messrs. Wearn, Zoeller, and Howell to draft a sketch of these men to be used in the memorial pages.

After a protracted discussion the Association was put on record as favoring Sunday hours for druggists: This discussion was precipitated by S. E. Welfare. The following members took part in the discussion: Messrs. C. B. Miller, W. A. Ring, E. Tarkenton, C. P. Harper, G. K. Grantham, J. P. Stowe, and others.

At this point Secretary moved for adjournment, the motion was seconded and passed, and the business of the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association having been completed adjournment *sine die* was taken at 7:10 p. m.

J. G. BEARD, *Secretary-Treasurer*,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

The druggists of Raleigh proved excellent hosts during the occasion of the thirty-ninth annual meeting.

The entertainment features consisted of a buffet lunch served Wednesday to the delegates during a brief recess. Refreshments were also served immediately following Dr. Hynson's address Wednesday night. An orchestra was present and added music to the occasion. Dancing was enjoyed by many of the members and visitors later in the evening.

The delegates were taken for an automobile ride through and around the city of Raleigh Wednesday afternoon beginning at five o'clock. This afforded opportunity for the visiting druggists to see all the points of interest in and near the city.

An informal reception and dance was held at the Raleigh Country Club Thursday night.

The Traveling Men's Auxiliary, always thoughtful of the pleasure of the members, were hosts to the Association at a barbecue and brunswick stew at Pullen Park Thursday afternoon beginning at three-thirty. Immediately following the serving of the food, the delegates were invited by Chairman J. B. Bowers, of Richmond, to take part in the athletic contests, and "stunts" which were just starting. These contests were participated in by many of the women and men. They included racing, wrestling, and a tug-of-war between the traveling men and the druggists. Numerous prizes, donated by manufacturing houses, were awarded. Dignity was forgotten, laughs were general, and the fun enjoyed climaxed the occasion in a delightful fashion.

In connection with the prizes the thanks of the Association are due the following firms who so generously donated their products to further the entertainment features: The Coca Cola Co., Voight & Co., Armour Soap Works, E. R. Squibb & Sons, Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Belle Mead Sweets Makers,

Sharp & Dohme, Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., The Abbott Laboratories, Eli Lilly & Co., Pompeian Mfg. Co., Merck & Co., Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co., Frederick Stearns & Co., Gerhard Mennen Chemical Co., Parke, Davis & Co., W. H. King Drug Co., Nunnally Candy Co., French Lick Springs Hotel Co., Whittall Tatum Co., Johnson & Johnson, Foley & Co., DeVilbiss Mfg. Co., Gillette Safety Razor Co., Colgate & Co., H. K. Mulford Co., Richard Hudnut.

NECROLOGY RECORD

From Registered List

W. M. COHEN

Weldon

VERNON FEW

Hendersonville

W. W. KIDD

Charlotte

DR. OSCAR McMULLEN

Elizabeth City

JOHN PESCU D

Raleigh

JOHN REEDY

Lowryville, S. C.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Active

An asterisk (*) before a member's name indicates attendance at the Raleigh meeting.

Names of Life Members are printed in bold face type.

Names of Charter Members are printed in italics.

The date following a member's name indicates year of affiliation.

A

Abernethy, John Graham.....	1917	Lenoir
Adams, Edward Clarence.....	1910	Gastonia
*Adams, Ray M.	1917	LaGrange
Aiken, Leonard Walter	1917	Asheville
Allen, H. H.	1917	Cherryville
Allen, Walter Otts	1918	Hendersonville
Andrews, Charles M., Ph. G.....	1908	Hillsboro
Andrews, Fannie J., Ph.G., P.D.....	1917	Durham
Andrews, R. Homer, Ph.G., P.D.....	1915	Burlington
Atwater, Garland Marvin.....	1912	Elizabeth City

B

Bailey, Lee A.	1915	Charlotte
Baldwin, Penrose	1904	Asheville
Ballew, J. G.	1917	Lenoir
*Barker, Ernest Jerome	1916	Rowland
Barnes, Ben Shaw	1905	Maxton
Barnes, E. W.	1912	Kings Mountain
*Barnhill, Miss Mabel	1908	Bethel
*Baucom, Alfred Vernon	1906	Apex
Beach, Newton Lewis	1917	Winston-Salem
*Beard, John Grover, Ph. G.....	1908	Chapel Hill
Beddingfield, Edgar T.	1917	Raleigh
Bellamy, Robert R.	1893	Wilmington
Bennett, A. M., M. D.	1912	Bryson City

*Bennett, Kelly Edmond, Ph. G.....	1912	Bryson City
*Benson, Ernest Stuart	1918	Wilmington
Bernard, Germain	1904	Durham
Betts, James Russell, Jr.....	1916	McAdenville
*Birdsong, Ed. G.	1897	Raleigh
Birmingham, John S.	1913	Hamlet
Blair, S. O. (1918)	1916	Monroe
Bobbitt, Louis Myron, Ph. G.....	1917	Winston-Salem
Bolton, J. C.	1904	Rich Square
Boon, W. J.	1904	Raleigh
Boone, D. Leonard	1905	Durham
Boone, John T.	1915	East Durham
Boyce, James B., Jr.	1916	Littleton
* Bradham, Caleb Davis (1906)	1895	New Bern
Bradley, Jesse P.	1910	Burlington
Brame, Peter Joyner, Jr.....	1918	Winston-Salem
*Brame, Robert Marvin	1901	North Wilkesboro
Brame, W. A.	1913	Rocky Mount
*Brantley, John C.	1917	Raleigh
*Brantley, Paul Clayton	1916	Wendell
Brewer, Stroud Otis	1915	Roxboro
Briles, David Thomas	1916	Fayetteville
Brodie, Mark Prothro	1917	Brevard
Brooks, Jonathan F.	1917	Hendersonville
Brown, Charles	1918	Spencer
Brown, Henry C.	1915	Goldsboro
Brown, James Dulon	1916	Warsaw
*Brown, Joseph Key	1913	Greenville
*Buhmann, Walter L.	1917	Winston-Salem
*Burnett, J. P.	1918	Whitakers
Burwell, G. Ernest	1890	Charlotte
Burwell, William R.	1898	Warrenton
Byrd, Clement	1905	Biltmore
Byrd, George, Ph. G., P. D.....	1915	Fayetteville

C

Campbell, Rowe B.	1918	Salisbury
Cannady, Ralph C.	1913	Four Oaks

<i>Carmichael, W. C.</i>	1880	Asheville
Carter, Jesse	1882	Aberdeen
Carter, Jesse, Jr.	1911	Aberdeen
Carter, Samuel (1918)	1915	Salisbury
Carter, Stamey	1918	Salisbury
*Cashwell, Charles D.	1918	Statesville
Cassel, A. Sam	1917	North Wilkesboro
*Chalk, Skinner Ambrose	1913	Morehead City
*Clark, Claude Baxter	1915	Williamston
Cline, James Oran	1917	Asheville
*Cole, J. Fulton	1910	Carthage
Coleman, Henry Grady, Ph. G.....	1915	Durham
Compton, James Wesley	1917	Salisbury
Cook, R. E. L.	1904	Tarboro
Cooke, Henry Madry	1906	Spencer
Copeland, Robert Royal	1917	Tarboro
*Coppedge, James William	1915	Raleigh
Coppedge, John Benjamin	1913	Raleigh
Coppedge, O. G.	1913	Raleigh
Costner, B. P.	1910	Lincolnton
*Council, Commodore Thomas	1915	Durham
Cox, Myrtle Hall	1917	Asheville
*Crabtree, Esker P.	1917	Henderson
*Crabtree, Gilbert	1915	Raleigh
*Crabtree, W. A. (1917)	1915	Sanford
*Creech, Durward Heber	1908	Smithfield
Croom, J. LeRoy	1915	Wilmington
Culpepper, Frank Douglas	1913	Spring Hope
Cutchins, J. M., Jr., Ph. G.	1908	Whitakers

D

*Daniel, Elbert C.	1916	Zebulon
Davenport, Lee, Ph. G.	1913	Washington
Davis, Edwin Bonner	1916	Morganton
Davis, John E.	1917	Wake Forest
Dinwiddie, Paul Holmes	1917	Asheville
Dodson, Tyrel	1917	Martinsville, Va.
<i>*Dorsey, Melville</i>	1880	Henderson

Dowdy, David Astor	1918	Spencer
Dunn, R. A.	1904	Charlotte
Durham, Carl Thomas	1918	Chapel Hill

E

Elkins, VanWyke B.	1915	Siler City
*Ellington, Cape Winslo.....	1918	Raleigh
*Elliott, Augustus Green	1915	Fuquay Springs
Elvington, D. A.	1912	Wilmington
Etheridge, Samuel B.	1917	Washington
Etheridge, Sidney Gladstone	1913	Elizabeth City
*Eubanks, Clyde L.	1915	Chapel Hill
Eubanks, James Norwood	1917	Pittsboro

F

Faucette, Henry Frank	1917	Raleigh
Faucette, William Patterson	1915	Raleigh
Fentress, H. L.	1883	Wilmington
Fields, James Thaddeus, Jr.	1917	Laurinburg
Fishel, Arthur Levi, Ph. G., P. D....	1915	Winston-Salem
Fitchett, Carl E.	1916	Duke
Fleming, Cary Hunter	1913	Aurora
*Fordham, Christopher Columbus.....	1897	Greensboro
Formyduval, Morrison	1918	Whiteville
Foster, Caney	1913	Enfield
Foster, J. C. Coke	1915	Asheville
*Fox, Charles M.	1909	Asheboro
Fulghum, Raiford T.	1913	Kenly
Furman, Ricky Lawrence	1915	Asheville
Futrelle, William Leon	1916	Wilmington

G

*Gaddy, Henry Moody	1917	Raleigh
Gardner, Howard	1895	Greensboro
Gardner, T. L.	1908	Reidsville
Gardner, Claude Vivian	1917	Creedmoor
*Gilbert, Loamie	1915	Benson
Goode, John Alonzo	1911	Asheville

Goodman, George C.	1881	Mooreville
Goodman, Joseph F.	1917	Concord
Goodrum, C. S.	1916	Davidson
Graham, John Calhoun	1917	Red Springs
*Grantham, George K. (1918)	1895	Dunn
Grantham, Hiram	1904	Red Springs
Grantham, Lewis Irvin	1916	Lumberton
*Gray, Polk Cleybourne	1904	Statesville
Green, Charles F.	1915	Wilmington
Greyer, C. Peyton, P.D. (1917) ...	1909	Morganton
*Griffin, Brack C.	1918	Marshville
Griffith, Wiltshire, Ph. G.	1914	Hendersonville
Gurley, William Burden	1917	Windsor

H

Hall, W. F.	1893	Statesville
<i>*Hancock, Franklin Wills</i>	1880	Oxford
Hand, W. Lee	1916	Charlotte
Hardee, Aldridge Kirk	1915	Graham
Hardin, Edward M.	1916	Wilmington
<i>Hardin, John H.</i>	1880	Wilmington
*Harper, C. P.	1904	Selma
*Harper, Carl Talmage	1917	Zebulon
Harrison, E. R. V.	1909	N. Charlotte
Harrison, Thomas N., Jr.	1916	Littleton
Harville, Reese Courts	1917	Thomasville
*Hatch, Peter Roderick, Jr.	1918	Raleigh
Hayes, William A.	1891	Hillsboro
Haymore, J. Baxter	1916	Charlotte
*Haywood, C. L.	1910	Durham
Henderson, John L., Ph.G., P.D....	1913	Burlington
*Herring, Needham Bridgman	1917	Wilson
*Herring, Robert Roscoe	1917	Oxford
Herring, William Henry	1906	Clinton
Hesterly, Louis Enloe	1914	Hendersonville
*Hicks, Henry T. (1917)	1897	Raleigh
Higgins, Charles M.	1918	Salisbury
*Hill, John H.		Goldsboro

Hilton, Charles McLane	1908	Greensboro
*Holland, Henry Odessa	1915	Apex
Holliday, Robert W.	1917	Clinton
Hood, D. H.	1908	Dunn
*Hood, Hal C.	1918	Smithfield
Hood, J. E.	1889	Kinston
Hood, Paul C.	1913	Dunn
<i>Hood, T. R.</i>	1880	Smithfield
*Hood, William D.	1903	Kinston
Hooper, Fred L.	1915	Sylva
Hopkins, V. O.	1912	Winston-Salem
Horne, Charles James O'Hagan.....	1913	Greenville
* <i>Horne, H. R.</i>	1880	Fayetteville
Horne, Warren W., Ph.C. (1917)	1900	Fayetteville
Horsley, Howard Tate	1917	Bessemer City
House, Joseph	1912	Scotland Neck
* Howell, Edward Vernon (1917)	1892	Chapel Hill
Howerton, John Lansdell	1908	Greensboro
Hufham, Walter	1918	Chadbourn
Hunter, Buxton W.	1888	New Bern
Hunter, Forest V.	1908	Hendersonville
Hutchins, James A.	1910	Winston-Salem

J

Jacocks, Francis Gillam	1910	Elizabeth City
James, Albert Allison	1916	Winston-Salem
Jernigan, Rupert	1915	Greensboro
Jetton, W. A.	1912	Davidson
Jones, Alpheus	1915	Warrenton
Jones, John Barnes	1913	Fair Bluff
*Joyner, Joseph Drewry	1915	Franklinton
Justus, William Hicks	1887	Hendersonville

K

Keener, Joseph Bragg	1917	Sylva
Keever, James Woodfin	1918	Hickory
Kelly, John Robertson	1909	Wilmington
Kendall, Henry Eli	1909	Shelby

Kerner, Lewis Clarence	1905	Henderson
*King, Harris L.	1915	Durham
King, J. R.	1915	East Durham
Kirby, Kenneth Alexander	1917	Marion
Kirksey, Lonnie Herman	1917	Winston-Salem
*Klutz, A. J.	1918	Greensboro
Koonce, John Edward	1918	Chadbourn

L

Lafferty, Parks Moore	1908	Concord
Landquist, Thomas Eugene	1899	Winston-Salem
Layden, Hugh W.	1915	Danville, Va.
<i>Lea, Lumartin John</i>	1880	Burlington
*Leavister, Thomas Otho	1917	Raleigh
* Lee, Parmillus Arten (1918)	1906	Dunn
Leggett, Percy O.	1913	Southport
Leggett, W. A.	1897	Edenton
Lewis, Horace Reginald	1917	Mount Holly
Lewis, Robert B.	1916	Elkin
Liles, Wayland Andrew	1917	Wendell
Loftin, James Urus	1913	Rosemary
Lord, Charles A.	1916	Wilmington
Lunn, Frank Haliburton	1917	Winston-Salem
Lutz, Horace Cleveland	1909	Hickory
Lyon, F. F.	1916	Oxford
Lyon, Osborne Henry	1913	Fremont
Lytch, James Edison, Ph. G.....	1916	Rowland

M

Mabry, Charles Snellings	1917	Hamlet
*Mabry, William A. (1899).....	1915	Durham
McArthur, Robert Milton, Ph.G.....	1917	Winston-Salem
McDuffie, Roger Atkinson, Ph. G.....	1915	Greensboro
*McKay, Daniel McNeill	1917	Asheville
McKay, Harvey Hooper	1918	Dunn
McKeel, Charles Baynor	1916	Columbia
McKesson, Louis Walton	1902	Statesville
McKethan, Hector McA.	1916	Fayetteville

McKinney, William M.	1915	Ayden
McManus, M. T. Yates	1916	Wilmington
McMillan, John D.	1916	Lumberton
McMillan, J. L. (M.D.) (1880).....	1915	Red Springs
McMullan, Francis Hunter	1918	Asheville
*McNeill, George K.	1906	Rowland
Macon, Arthur Boise	1918	Salisbury
Malone, Charles Everette	1917	Burlington
Mann, J. D.	1917	High Point
Marley, Fred Harold	1913	Old Fort
Marsh, M. L.	1902	Concord
Martin, W. S.	1912	Canton
*Matthews, Walter Forest	1915	Randleman
Matthews, Walter Sidney	1915	Laurinburg
*Matton, George A. (1917).....	1885	High Point
*May, Thomas Hilliard	1912	Henderson
Mayberry, E. B.	1916	Maxton
Merritt, Nello Harward	1916	Chapel Hill
Miles, Morton Clifton	1917	Warrenton
Miller, Carl T.	1916	Wilmington
*Miller, Charles B., Ph. G.....	1890	Goldsboro
Miller, Clarence Mason	1918	Wallace
Miller, E. H.	1914	Mooresville
*Missildine, E. E. (1917).....	1902	Tryon
*Mitchell, Crudup Pendleton	1917	Louisburg
Mitchell, Henry Gother	1914	Starr
Moore, Bernice C.	1906	Wilson
Moose, A. Walter	1893	Mount Pleasant
Morgan, Jesse Turlington	1918	Benson
Morrison, Matthew Stuart	1906	Wilson
Murchison, Ernest Edwin	1913	Sanford
Murphy, Charles Lee	1917	Salisbury
*Murphy, Lonnie Weightman	1918	Weldon

N

Nicholson, A. T.	1915	Tarboro
*Nicholson, Michael Albright	1918	Troy
Nicholson, Thomas H.	1888	Murfreesboro

Niestlie, William	1887	Wilmington
*Nowell, W. R.	1913	Wendell
<i>Nutt, J. D.</i>	1880	Wilmington

O

O'Hanlon, Edward Wilkins	1895	Winston-Salem
Overman, Harold Speight	1908	Elizabeth City

P

*Page, Benjamin Franklin	1906	Raleigh
Parker, Walter Wellington	1915	Henderson
Patterson, Alvis	1911	Wilson
Patterson, Wallace Durham	1917	Chapel Hill
Payne, Harry E.	1916	Wilmington
*Peacock, Moses Albean	1918	Benson
Peele, James F.	1917	LaGrange
Pemberton, David C.	1916	Mount Olive
Pemberton, Thomas R.	1909	Greensboro
Picklesimer, Jesse Benjamin	1908	Asheville
Pike, E. L.	1916	Spring Hope
*Pilkington, George R.	1898	Pittsboro
Pinnix, John Marshall	1917	Kernersville
*Pittman, H. H.	1918	Fairmont
*Pope, Henry Lennon, Ph. G.	1908	Lumberton
Powell, David Earle	1914	Asheville
Powers, L. Bruce	1915	Wake Forest
<i>Prior, Jackson L.</i>	1880	Atlanta, Ga.
*Purcell, S. M.	1909	Salisbury

R

Ray, Ervin L.	1918	Carthage
Raysor, C. A. (1917)	1904	Asheville
*Rea, Verne	1911	Durham
*Reaves, L. E.	1915	Raeford
Reeves, Lester Abner	1912	Charlotte
*Reid, W. W.	1906	Sanford
Rhinehardt, Charles Bais	1915	Marshall
*Rhodes, Cader	1917	Raleigh
<i>Richardson, L.</i>	1880	Greensboro
Riddle, Harry Lee	1916	Morganton

*Ridenhour, Davidson Giles	1917	Mount Gilead
Rider, Ivan H.	1918	Winston-Salem
*Riggan, Roy Daniel	1918	Raleigh
Ring, Clifton A.	1908	High Point
*Ring, W. A.	1897	High Point
Rogers, Ralph Peel	1912	Durham
Rogers, Russell Alfred	1918	Oxford
Rogers, William Fletcher	1915	Durham
Rose, Ira Winfield, Ph. G.	1906	Rocky Mount
Rose, J. L.	1917	Hendersonville
Rosemond, Jacob Fletcher, Ph. G.	1918	Kinston
Rosebaum, Carl	1916	Tarboro
*Rowland, George J.	1915	Henderson
*Rudisell, Jones Solomon	1910	Cliffside

S

Salling, A. T.	1912	Wilmington
Sally, W. M.	1912	Statesville
Sauls, M. M.	1915	Ayden
Saunders, Andrew J.	1913	Belmont
Scott, John M.	1898	Charlotte
*Secrest, Andrew McDowd, Ph.G.	1907	Monroe
Seawell, Charles Carson	1912	High Point
Sedberry, Clarence D., Ph. G.	1888	Fayetteville
Sedberry, H. S.	1892	Fayetteville
*Sessoms, Murray Mansfield	1915	Durham
Shaw, Rufus Sugg	1917	Scotland Neck
*Shell, Junius E.	1898	Lenoir
Sheppard, John W., Ph. G.	1896	Charlotte
*Shelton, C. F.	1916	Chadbourn
Shook, Eulan	1918	Newton
Simpson, Thomas S.	1916	Winston-Salem
Smith, Casper	1914	Wilson
Smith, Fitz Lee	1918	Lexington
Smith, Frank S.	1907	Asheville
Smith, Frank T.	1888	Franklin
Smith, J. A.	1916	Wilmington

Smith, Thomas L.	1917	Plymouth
Smith, William Oscar	1915	Greensboro
Snuggs, W. H.	1911	Albemarle
*Soler, Alberto	1918	Santiago de Cuba
*Souders, O. Otis.....	1918	Fayetteville
*Spencer, John Albert	1915	Durham
*Spencer, Robert B.	1916	Rocky Mount
Stainback, Theodore Edgar	1915	Kinston
Stallings, W. Herbert	1916	Spring Hope
Stanback, Thomas Melville	1917	Spencer
Stewart, J. Marcus	1916	Fayetteville
Stimson, J. R.	1912	Statesville
Stowe, Charles Dennis	1917	Sylva
Stowe, Harry R.	1912	Charlotte
*Stowe, James P.	1906	Charlotte
Stowe, Lester H.	1910	Charlotte
Suggs, Robert Bailey	1906	Belmont
Sutton, James Linwood	1915	Edenton
Swaringen, DeWitt C.	1909	China Grove
*Sykes, Ralph J.	1918	Greensboro

T

*Tarkenton, Edward Lawrence	1903	Wilson
Tart, D. W.	1916	Roseboro
Tate, William Edwin	1915	Asheville
Taylor, John L.	1914	Oxford
Teague, M. Fitz	1917	Asheville
Temple, Jasper Owen	1915	Kinston
Thomas, Charles Robert	1911	Thomasville
Thomas, Eugene Ernest	1915	Roxboro
Thomas, E. R.	1907	Duke
Tolar, John Hughes, Jr.	1916	Goldsboro
Townsend, J. H.	1915	Red Springs
Trent, John Andrew	1913	Greensboro
Trotter, J. Robert	1917	Salisbury
*Tugwell, James B.	1916	Lillington
Turlington, Randall A.	1905	Wilson
Turner, Thomas A.	1915	Durham

U

Underwood, James T. 1918 Asheboro

V

Vaughn, P. W., Ph. G. 1880 Durham

W

Walker, Benjamin Wyche 1917 Rocky Mount
 Walker, C. A. 1912 Asheville
 Walker, Thomas Arthur 1917 Charlotte
 *Walton, Russell Charles 1917 Raleigh
 Warren, Burney Simon 1914 Greenville
 Warren, Daniel A. 1917 Statesville
 Warren, Lovett A. 1917 Dunn
 *Waters, Geo. Walter, Jr., Ph. G....1910 Goldsboro
 Watson, George Y. 1904 Southport
 Watson, Haywood Parker, Jr. 1917 Winston-Salem
 *Wearn, W. H. 1884 Charlotte
 ***Welfare, Samuel E. (1917)**.....1906 Winston-Salem
 Wharton, Lee A. 1915 Gibsonville
 Wheless, Robert Edward Lee 1916 Warsaw
 White, Henry Garfield 1916 Elm City
 White, James I. 1918 Burlington
 *White, Julian E. 1915 Raleigh
 White, S. Arthur 1916 Mebane
 White, Walter Rodwell, Ph. G....1910 Warrenton
 Wiley, Robert E. 1917 Southern Pines
 Wilkins, William R. 1918 North Wilkesboro
 *Williams, Archibald Hunter A....1916 Oxford
 Williams, H. C. 1912 Canton
 Williams, M. P. 1902 Charlotte
Williams, Robert I. 1880 Raleigh
 *Williams, William Vellie 1918 Goldsboro
 Wolfe, William Samuel 1918 Winston-Salem
 Woolard, Edward W. 1916 Wilmington
 Worthy, F. S. 1905 Washington

Y

Young, John 1918 Salisbury

Z

*Zoeller, Edward Victor, Ph. G.....	1880	Tarboro
Zuckerman, Isaac Louis	1918	Durham

Associate

*Blue, H. L., Jr.	1918	Fairmont
Claverie, Joseph Stanilous	1917	Asheville
Finley, Robert Sylvester	1917	Asheville
Roberts, Herschel	1918	Hendersonville
Shieder, George Abbott	1917	Asheville

Honorary

Beal, James Hartley	Scio, Ohio
Hynson, Henry P.	Baltimore, Md.
Rusby, H. H.	New York City
Venable, Francis Preston	Chapel Hill, N. C.
Williams, John R.	Raleigh, N. C.
Wooten, Thomas V.	Chicago, Ill.

Total Membership

Life Members	13
Associate Members	5
Honorary Members	6
Charter Members	13
New Members (1918)	46
Regular Members	333
Total	426

Register of Active Members by Towns

ABERDEEN

Carter, Jesse

Carter, Jesse, Jr.

ALBEMARLE

Snuggs, W. H.

APEX

Baucom, A. V.

Holland, H. O.

ASHEBORO

Fox, Charles M.

Underwood, J. T.

ASHEVILLE

Aiken, L. W.

Baldwin, Penrose

Carmichael, W. C.

Claverie, J. S. (Assoc.)

Cline, J. O.

Cox, M. H.

Dinwiddie, P. H.

Finley, R. S. (Assoc.)

Foster, J. C. C.

Furman, R. L.

Goode, J. A.

McKay, D. M.

McMullan, F. H.

Pickelsimer, J. B.

Powell, D. E.

Raysor, C. A.

Shieder, G. A. (Assoc.)

Smith, Frank S.

Tate, W. E.

Teague, M. F.

Walker, C. A.

ATLANTA, GA.

Prior, J. L.

AURORA

Fleming, C. H.

AYDEN

McKinney, W. M.

Sauls, M. M.

BELMONT

Saunders, A. J.

Suggs, R. B.

BENSON

Gilbert, Loamie

Morgan, J. T.

Peacock, M. A.

BESSEMER CITY

Horsley, H. T.

BETHEL

Barnhill (Miss) Mabel

BILTMORE

Byrd, Clement

BREVARD

Brodie, M. P.

BRYSON CITY

Bennett, A. M.

Bennett, K. E.

BURLINGTON

Andrews, R. H.

Bradley, J. P.

Henderson, J. L.

Lea, L. J.

Malone, C. E.

White, J. I.

CANTON

Martin, W. S.
Williams, H. C.

CARRBORO

Merritt, N. H.

CARTHAGE

Cole, J. F.
Ray, E. L.

CHADBOURN

Hufham, W.
Koonce, J. E.
Shelton, C. F.

CHAPEL HILL

Beard, J. G.
Durham, C. I.
Eubanks, C. L.
Howell, E. V.
Patterson, W. D.

CHARLOTTE

Bailey, L. A.
Burwell, G. E.
Dunn, R. A.
Hand, W. L.
Haymore, J. B.
Lynch, N. W.
Reeves, L. A.
Scott, J. M.
Sheppard, J. W.
Stowe, H. R.
Stowe, J. P.
Stowe, L. H.
Walker, T. A.
Wearn, W. H.
Williams, M. P.

NORTH CHARLOTTE

Harrison, E. R. V.

CHERRYVILLE

Allen, H. H.

CHINA GROVE

Swaringen, DeWitt C.

CLIFFSIDE

Rudisell, J. S.

CLINTON

Herring, W. H.
Holliday, R. W.

COLUMBIA

McKeel, C. B.

CONCORD

Goodman, J. F.
Lafferty, P. M.
Marsh, M. L.

CREEDMOOR

Gardner, C. V.

CUBA (Santiago)

Soler, Alberto

DANVILLE, VA.

Layden, H. W.

DAVIDSON

Goodrum, C. S.
Jetton, W. A.

DUKE

Fitchett, C. E.
Thomas, E. R.

DUNN

Grantham, G. K.
Hood, D. H.
Hood, P. C.
Lee, P. A.
McKay, H. H.
Warren, L. A.

DURHAM

Andrews, F. J.
Bernard, Germain
Boone, D. L.
Coleman, H. G.

- Council, C. T.
Haywood, C. L.
King, H. L.
Mabry, W. A.
Rea, Verne
Rogers, R. P.
Rogers, W. F.
Sessoms, M. M.
Spencer, J. A.
Turner, T. A.
Vaughan, P. W.
Zuckerman, I. L.
- DURHAM, EAST
Boone, J. T.
King, J. R.
- EDENTON
Leggett, W. A.
Sutton, J. L.
- ELIZABETH CITY
Atwater, G. M.
Etheridge, S. G.
Jacocks, F. G.
Overman, H. S.
- ELKIN
Lewis, R. B.
- ELM CITY
White, H. G.
- ENFIELD
Foster, Caney
- FAIR BLUFF
Jones, J. B.
- FAIRMONT
Pittman, H. H.
Blue, H. L., Jr. (Assoc.)
- FAYETTEVILLE
Briles, D. T.
Byrd, George
Horne, H. R.
Horne, W. W.
McKethan, H. A.
Sedberry, C. D.
Sedberry, H. S.
Souders, O. O.
Stewart, J. M.
- FOUR OAKS
Cannady, R. C.
- FRANKLIN
Smith, Frank T.
- FRANKLINTON
Joyner, J. D.
- FREEMONT
Lyon, O. H.
- FUQUAY SPRINGS
Elliott, A. G.
- GASTONIA
Adams, E. C.
- GIBSONVILLE
Wharton, L. A.
- GOLDSBORO
Brown, H. C.
Hill, J. H.
Miller, C. B.
Tolar, J. H., Jr.
Waters, G. W.
Williams, W. V.
- GRAHAM
Hardee, A. K.
- GREENSBORO
Fordham, C. C.
Gardner, Howard
Hilton, C. M.

- Howerton, J. L.
Jernigan, Rupert
Kluttz, A. J.
McDuffie, R. A.
Pemberton, T. R.
Richardson, L.
Smith, W. O.
Sykes, R. J.
Trent, J. A.
- GREENVILLE
Brown, J. K.
Horne, C. J. O'H.
Warren, B. S.
- HAMLET
Birmingham, J. S.
Mabry, C. S.
- HENDERSON
Crabtree, E. P.
Dorsey, Melville
Kerner, L. C.
May, T. H.
Parker, W. W.
Rowland, G. J.
- HENDERSONVILLE
Allen, W. O.
Brooks, J. F.
Griffith, Wiltshire
Hesterly, L. E.
Hunter, F. V.
Justus, W. H.
Roberts, Herschel (Assoc.)
Rose, J. L.
- HICKORY
Keever, J. W.
Lutz, H. C.
- HIGH POINT
Mann, J. D.
- Matton, G. A.
Ring, C. A.
Ring, W. A.
Seawell, C. C.
- HILLSBORO
Andrews, C. M.
Hayes, W. A.
- KENLY
Fulghum, R. T.
- KERNERSVILLE
Pinnix, J. M.
- KINGS MOUNTAIN
Barnes, E. W.
- KINSTON
Hood, J. E.
Hood, W. D.
Rosemond, J. F.
Stainback, T. E.
Temple, J. O.
- LA GRANGE
Adams, R. M.
Peele, J. F.
- LAURINBURG
Fields, J. T., Jr.
Matthews, W. S.
- LENOIR
Abernethy, J. G.
Ballew, J. G.
Shell, J. E.
- LEXINGTON
Smith, F. L.
- LILLINGTON
Tugwell, J. B.
- LINCOLTON
Costner, B. P.
- LITTLETON
Boyce, J. B., Jr.
Harrison, T. N., Jr.

- LOUISBURG
Mitchell, C. P.
- LUMBERTON
Grantham, L. I.
McMillan, J. D.
Pope, H. L.
- MARION
Kirby, K. A.
- MARSHALL
Rhinehardt, C. B.
- MARSHVILLE
Griffin, B. C.
- MAXTON
Barnes, B. S.
Mayberry, E. B.
- MCADENVILLE
Betts, J. R., Jr.
- MARTINSVILLE, VA.
Dodson, Tyrel
- MEBANE
White, S. A.
- MONROE
Blair, S. O.
Secrest, A. M.
- MOORESVILLE
Goodman, G. C.
Miller, E. H.
- MOREHEAD CITY
Chalk, S. A.
- MORGANTON
Davis, E. B.
Greyer, C. P.
Riddle, H. L.
- MOUNT GILEAD
Ridenhour, D. G.
- MOUNT HOLLY
Lewis, H. R.
- MOUNT OLIVE
Pemberton, D. C.
- MOUNT PLEASANT
Moose, A. W.
- MURFREESBORO
Nicholson, T. H.
- NEWBERN
Bradham, C. D.
Hunter, B. W.
- NEWTON
Shook, Eulan
- NORTH WILKESBORO
Brame, R. M.
Cassel, A. S.
Wilkins, W. R.
- OLD FORT
Marley, F. H.
- OXFORD
Hancock, F. W.
Herring, R. R.
Lyon, F. F.
Rogers, R. A.
Taylor, J. L.
Williams, A. H. A.
- PITTSBORO
Eubanks, J. N.
Pilkington, G. R.
- PLYMOUTH
Smith, T. L.
- RAEFORD
Reaves, L. E.
- RALEIGH
Beddingfield, E. T.
Birdsong, E. G.

Boon, W. J.
Brantley, J. C.
Coppedge, J. B.
Coppedge, J. W.
Coppedge, O. G.
Crabtree, Gilbert
Ellington, C. W.
Faucette, H. F.
Faucette, W. P.
Gaddy, H. M.
Hatch, P. R., Jr.
Hicks, H. T.
Leavister, T. O.
Page, B. F.
Rhodes, Cader
Riggan, R. D.
Walton, R. C.
White, J. E.
Williams, R. I.

RANDLEMAN

Matthews, W. F.

RED SPRINGS

Graham, J. C.
Grantham, Hiram
McMillan, J. L.
Townsend, J. H.

REIDSVILLE

Gardner, T. L.

RICH SQUARE

Bolton, J. C.

ROCKY MOUNT

Brame, W. A.
Rose, I. W.
Spencer, R. B.
Walker, B. W.

ROSEBORO

Tart, D. W.

ROSEMARY

Loftin, J. U.

ROXBORO

Brewer, S. O.
Thomas, E. E.

ROWLAND

Barker, E. J.
Lytch, J. E.
McNeill, G. K.

SALISBURY

Campbell, R. B.
Carter, Samuel
Carter, Stamey
Compton, J. W.
Higgins, C. M.
Macon, A. B.
Murphy, C. L.
Purcell, S. M.
Trotter, J. R.
Young, John

SANFORD

Crabtree, W. A.
Murchison, E. E.
Reid, W. W.

SCOTLAND NECK

House, Joseph
Shaw, R. S.

SELMA

Harper, C. P.

SHELBY

Kendall, H. E.

SILER CITY

Elkins, W. B.

SMITHFIELD

Creech, D. H.

- Hood, H. C.
Hood, T. R.
- SOUTHERN PINES
Wiley, R. E.
- SOUTHPORT
Leggett, W. O.
Watson, G. Y.
- SPENCER
Brown, Chas.
Cooke, H. M.
Dowdy, D. A.
Stanback, T. M.
- SPRING HOPE
Culpepper, F. D.
Pike, E. L.
Stallings, W. H.
- STAR
Mitchell, H. G.
- STATESVILLE
Cashwell, C. D.
Gray, P. C.
Hall, W. F.
McKesson, L. W.
Sally, W. M.
Stimson, J. H.
Warren, D. A.
- SYLVA
Hooper, F. L.
Keener, J. B.
Stowe, C. D.
- TARBORO
Cook, R. E. L.
Copeland, R. R.
Nicholson, A. T.
- Rosebaum, Carl
Zoeller, E. V.
- THOMASVILLE
Harville, R. C.
Thomas, C. R.
- TROY
Nicholson, M. A.
- TRYON
Missildine, E. E.
- WAKE FOREST
Davis, J. E.
Powers, L. B.
- WALLACE
Miller, C. M.
- WARRENTON
Burwell, W. R.
Jones, Alpheus
Miles, M. C.
White, W. R.
- WARSAW
Brown, J. D.
Wheless, R. E. L.
- WASHINGTON
Davenport, Lee
Etheridge, S. B.
Worthy, F. S.
- WELDON
Murphy, L. W.
- WENDELL
Brantley, P. C.
Liles, W. A.
Nowell, W. R.
- WHITAKERS
Burnett, J. P.
Cutchins, J. M., Jr.

WILLIAMSTON

Clark, C. B.

WHITEVILLE

Formyduval, M.

WILMINGTON

Bellamy, R. R.

Benson, E. S.

Croom, J. L.

Elvington, D. A.

Fentress, H. L.

Futrelle, W. L.

Green, C. F.

Hardin, E. M.

Hardin, J. H.

Kelly, J. R.

Lord, C. A.

McManus, M. T. Y.

Miller, C. T.

Niestlie, William

Payne, H. E.

Salling, A. T.

Smith, J. A.

Woolard, E. W.

WILSON

Herring, N. B.

Moore, B. C.

Morrison, M. S.

Patterson, Alvis

Smith, C.

Tarkenton, E. L.

Turlington, R. A.

WINDSOR

Gurley, W. B.

WINSTON-SALEM

Beach, N. L.

Bobbitt, L. M.

Buhmann, W. L.

Brame, P. J., Jr.

Fishel, A. L.

Hopkins, V. O.

Hutchins, J. A.

James, A. A.

Kirksey, L. H.

Landquist, T. E.

Lunn, F. H.

McArthur, R. M.

O'Hanlon, E. W.

Simpson, T. S.

Rider, I. H.

Simpson, T. S.

Watson, H. P., Jr.

Wolfe, W. S.

Welfare, S. E.

ZEBULON

Daniel, E. C.

Harper, C. T.

TRAVELING MEN'S AUXILIARY 1918-19

OFFICERS 1918-19

President J. B. Bowers
 Vice-President John Rowe
 Secretary-Treasurer Lambert Kuhn

OFFICERS 1917-18

President H. T. Kershaw
 Vice-President James B. Bowers
 Secretary-Treasurer Lambert Kuhn

ROLL OF MEMBERS (Data furnished by Secretary Kuhn)

Bowers, J. B.	Owens & Minor Drug Co.	Richmond, Va.
Birch, Frank	El Reeso Cigar Co.	Greensboro, N. C.
Bateman, W. C.	Bland Hotel	Raleigh, N. C.
Bass, J. E.	Bordens Condensed Milk Co.	New York City
Barnby, T. I.	Horlick Milk Co.	Racine, Wis.
Blanke, M. J.	Ferrodine Chemical Co.	Roanoke, Va.
Champion, E.		Greensboro, N. C.
Coppage, J.	W. H. King Drug Co.	Raleigh, N. C.
Crine, Jos.	Lee Roy Meyers Cigar Co.	Savannah, Ga.
DeLamater, E. L.	Guilford Hotel	Greensboro, N. C.
Davis, R. C.	Richard Gwathney Co.	Richmond, Va.
Duckett, Alf.	W. H. King Drug Co.	Raleigh, N. C.
Ferrill, O. E.	Peabody Drug Co.	Durham, N. C.
Foege, John, Jr.		Richmond, Va.
Gilman, Frank N.	Harris Grocery Co.	Richmond, Va.
Grubs, W. I.	Paramount Drug Co.	Washington, D. C.
Gordon, David N.	Worthington Ave.	Charlotte, N. C.
Hayes, D. F.	W. H. King Drug Co.	Raleigh, N. C.
Hunter, R. W.	W. H. King Drug Co.	Raleigh, N. C.
Huft, B. O.	Powers Taylor Co.	Richmond, Va.
Hicks, H. T.	Capudine Co.	Raleigh, N. C.
Hamburger, Milton	Wm. Deiches Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Kershaw, H. T.	Muth Bros. Company	Baltimore, Md.
Kuhn, Lambert	P. O. Box 672	Charlotte, N. C.
Landis, F. O.		Raleigh, N. C.
Lovill, M. G.	Davis Cigar Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Leemkuhler, M. J.	Miller Bros. Drug Co.	Baltimore, Md.

Miles, Ira B.	Wm. Deiches Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Moore, Zeb.	Jno. M. Scott & Co.	Charlotte, N. C.
O'Bannon, J. B.	Jno. M. Scott & Co.	Charlotte, N. C.
Rea, Verne		Durham, N. C.
Reese, John T.	El Reeso Cigar Co.	Greensboro, N. C.
Rowe, John	Bland Hotel	Raleigh, N. C.
Richardson, H. S.	Vick Remedy Co.	Greensboro, N. C.
Reinheimer, Lee	Cliff Weil Cigar Co.	Richmond, Va.
Robertson, J. P.	1102 Pierce St.	Lynchburg, Va.
Simpson, T. S.	Justice Drug Co.	Greensboro, N. C.
Stoddard, M. W.	Franklin Caro Co.	Richmond, Va.
Stephenson, Miss E.	Nunnally Co.	Atlanta, Ga.
Shaefer, F. G.	P. O. Box No. 1	Charlotte, N. C.
Stover, W. R.		Bristol, Tenn.
Shipp, F. N.	Pepsi Cola Co.	New Bern, N. C.
Trollinger, E. F.	3100 E. 15th Ave.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Taylor, J. L.	Clayton Hotel	Charlotte, N. C.
Woodard, M.	Capital Cigar Co.	Raleigh, N. C.
Williams, F. J.		Durham, N. C.
Weilman, S. J.	Strauss Cigar Co.	Richmond, Va.
Watson, Fred A.		Lexington, N. C.
Underwood, H. P.		Goldboro, N. C.
Van Gorder, I. R.	Miles Medical Co.	Elkhart, Ind.
Vaughan, P. W.		Durham, N. C.
Young, Leslie	2414 Grove Ave.	Richmond, Va.
Yearby, Adolph		Durham, N. C.
Wadsley, J. H.		Winston-S., N. C.

FRANKLIN WILLS HANCOCK

Franklin Wills Hancock, the subject of this sketch, was born in New Bern, N. C., August 12, 1858, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Swann Hancock. His early education was obtained in the New Bern High School. Having been attracted to pharmacy, he entered the drug store of Dr. John L. Watkins as an apprentice. After being in Dr. Watkins' employ for eight years, he decided to embark in business for himself, so together with his brother Charles he bought the Watkins store and for another eight years conducted the business under the firm title of Hancock Brothers.

In 1884 Mr. Hancock received an attractive offer to act as traveling salesman for Parke, Davis & Co., drug manufacturers of Detroit with the territory of Virginia and the two Carolinas to cover. The next ten years found Mr. Hancock successfully engaged in building up a large patronage for this firm.

When the Pharmacy Act was passed in 1881, Mr. Hancock was among the first druggists of the State to be licensed as a registered pharmacist. The year previous (1880) he had played no small part in organizing the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association in Raleigh. From that day to the present Mr. Hancock has been a constant and untiring worker in behalf of the Association, an indication of his interest in the work being the fact that of the thirty-nine annual meetings of this organization, he has attended all but the one in 1900. This one was missed because of the extreme illness of his wife. Mr. Hancock's ability was early recognized by the Association as manifested by his election in 1887 to serve the unexpired term of E. H. Meadows as a member of the N. C. Board of Pharmacy. He was again elected as a member of the Board in 1898 and has served continuously ever since. When his present term expires he will have served twenty-seven years as one of the examiners. The Board members elected him Secretary-Treasurer in 1902 to take the place of William Simpson, of Raleigh, who was forced to retire from this active work because of his failing health. Soon thereafter he was made Inspector for the Board of Pharmacy.

Mr. Hancock was elected as the eighth president of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association in 1887; was Secretary from 1890 to 1894. He has served repeatedly as delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association, the N. A. R. D. and neighboring state associations.

Mr. Hancock was married in 1891 to Miss Lizzie Hobgood, of Oxford. To this union have been born the following children: Mrs. Rowland Shaw Pruette, Franklin W., Jr., Misses Mary Royall and Ethyl.

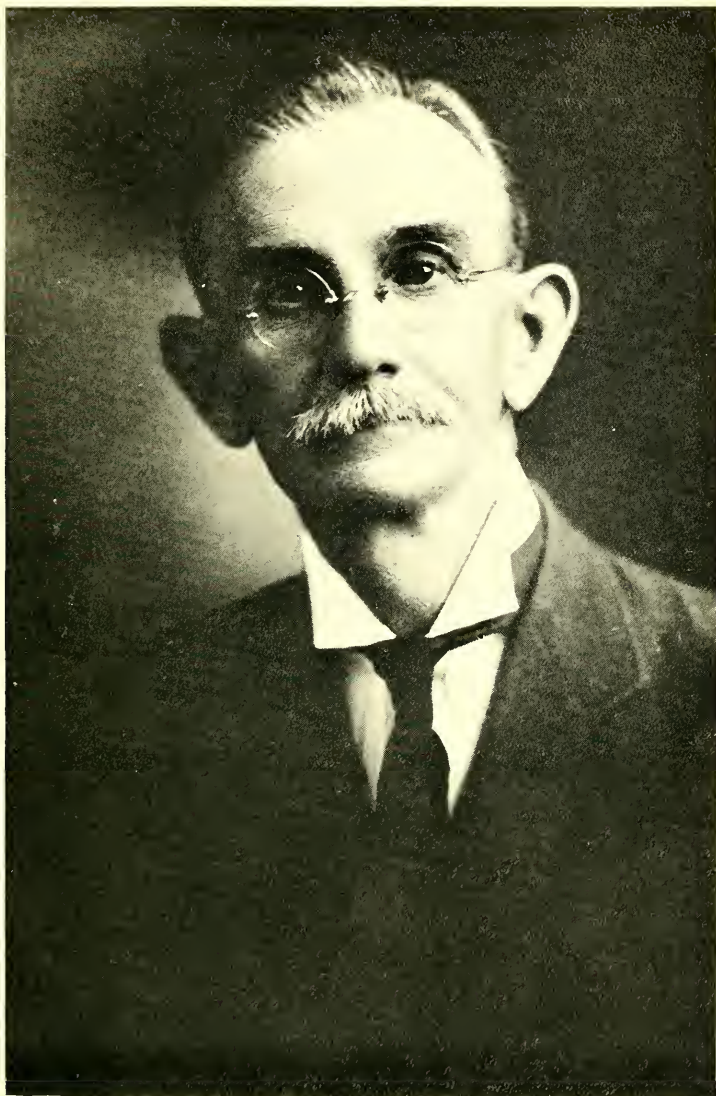
For fourteen years Mr. Hancock was a trustee of the University of North Carolina; was for six years chairman of the Granville County Board of Education; for many years a member of the Board of Alder-

men both of New Bern and of Oxford. He has been a deacon in the Baptist church for thirty-five years. For twenty-four years was director in the National Bank of Granville. He is now Chief of Income Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Department for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in addition to serving as Secretary-Treasurer of and Inspector for the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy.

For thirty-seven years Mr. Hancock has attended the Legislature meetings on behalf of the Association, the greater part of this time being chairman of the Legislative Committee. In 1913 he was able to force the defeat of the bill to place a five dollar tax on every registered druggist in the State. Between four and five thousand dollars a year are thus saved North Carolina pharmacists. He rendered valuable service at the General Assembly of 1917 in helping secure the passage of the prerequisite law and in defeating the "open formula" bill introduced by the Board of Health.

Possessing a high type of Christian character, a keen sense of duty, rich in experience and ripe in the service of his profession, Frank Hancock's name is synonymous with pharmaceutical history in North Carolina for two score years. Having given and still giving his best thought and hardest work for the improvement of that which is life to him, he has the greatest of all blessings—the knowledge that he has given his best, is still in harness, and possesses the affection, admiration and gratitude of his co-workers.

J. G. B.



F. W. HANCOCK
Oxford, N. C.

Secretary-Treasurer North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association

Secret. Treas.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
of the
NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF
PHARMACY

1918

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members and Organization, 1918-1919

Commissioned by His Excellency, the Governor of
North Carolina

E. V. ZOELLER, Tarboro.....	Term expires April 28, 1922
F. W. HANCOCK, Oxford.....	Term expires April 28, 1924
W. W. HORNE, Fayetteville.....	Term expires April 28, 1920
C. P. GREYER, Morganton	Term expires April 28, 1921
F. S. SMITH, Asheville	Term expires April 28, 1923

PRESIDENT

EDWARD V. ZOELLER Tarboro

SECRETARY-TREASURER

F. W. HANCOCK Oxford

ATTORNEY

B. S. ROYSTER Oxford

REPORT OF F. W. HANCOCK
Secretary-Treasurer North Carolina
Board of Pharmacy

OXFORD, N. C., June 1, 1918.

To His Excellency,

THOMAS WALTER BICKETT, *Governor*,

Raleigh, N. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency and to the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association in compliance with section 9 of the North Carolina Pharmacy Law a report of the proceedings of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy for the year ending May 31, 1918.

The Eighty-Ninth meeting of the Board was held at Raleigh, June 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1917, with all its members present.

Mr. E. V. Zoeller of Tarboro presented his commission from the Governor as a member of the Board for a term of five years from May 28, 1917, and attached thereto was the oath of office taken before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Edgecombe County.

He thereupon re-entered upon the duties of his office.

Eighty-one (81) candidates appeared before the Board for examination, the theoretical being held in the Senate Chamber and the practical work being done at the Chemical Laboratory of the A. and E. College.

The following thirty-nine (39) candidates were successful:

W. T. Andrews	Fairmont
C. H. Beddingfield	Raleigh
G. F. Bigby	Anderson, S. C.
L. M. Bobbitt	Winston-Salem
Charlie Brown	Burlington
C. H. Crane	Charlotte
C. L. Crater	Elkin
M. E. Dizor	Zebulon
D. A. Dowdy	Badin
S. McG. Edwards	Ayden

R. D. Farrell	Graham
J. T. Fields, Jr.	Laurinburg
R. L. Gooch	Oxford
J. C. Graham, Jr.	Hendersonville
R. S. Hairston (Col) ..	Winston-Salem
Joseph Hollingsworth ..	Mount Airy
J. H. Johnson	North Wilkesboro
J. B. Keener	Winston-Salem
E. H. Layden	Lexington
W. A. Liles	Wendell
C. S. Mabry	Norwood
C. E. Matthews, Jr.	Roanoke Rapids
C. B. McKeel, Jr.	Columbia
C. L. Murphy	North Wilkesboro
W. G. Nelson	New Bern
H. C. Newsom	Marshville
R. H. Sandling	Clinton
R. S. Shaw	Halifax
J. T. Stevenson	Elizabeth City
C. D. Stowe	Asheville
P. B. Summey	Dallas
H. O. Tucker	Whitakers
J. A. VanValzah	Raleigh
C. E. Walker	Hickory
B. W. Walker	Rocky Mount
L. A. Warren	Newton Grove
D. A. Warren	Statesville
J. I. White	Burlington
C. E. Worthington	Ayden

The ninetieth (90) meeting of the Board took place November 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1917, in Raleigh, all members being present.

Thirty-seven (37) candidates took the examination. The following twenty-four (24), being successful, were duly licensed and registered:

W. O. Allen	Hendersonville
R. E. Barrett	Burlington
M. P. Brodie	Brevard
G. E. Brookshire	Asheville
R. B. Campbell	Taylorsville
G. B. Cheek	Durham
J. M. Chesnutt	Clinton
Tyree Dodson	Greensboro

C. T. Durham	Chapel Hill
Lester Fisher	Concord
C. V. Garner	Creedmoor
P. R. Hatch, Jr.	Raleigh
N. B. Herring	Wilson
J. W. Hinderlite	Raleigh
M. L. Jones (Col)	Wilmington
E. DeB. Ledbetter	Chapel Hill
M. C. Miles	Warrenton
F. L. Powell	Whiteville
R. A. Rogers	Oxford
F. L. Smith	Lexington
J. F. Smith	Mebane
J. C. Taylor	Rosemary
Wm. F. Tingen	Raleigh
Wm. S. Woodard (Col)	Rockingham

CANDIDATE MAKING HIGHEST AVERAGE.

I take pleasure in reporting that out of 24 successful candidates at the November, 1917, examination, and ten at the June 1918, examination of our Board, Mr. Jesse Turlington Morgan of Benson, N. C., who took the June, 1918, examination, made the highest average, 93 per cent., thus winning the Beal Membership Prize and the Hancock Medal.

We regret that Mr. J. E. Shell, our Assistant Inspector, was unable to do much inspection during this year. He secured a more profitable position in his home town and, naturally, preferred this to duties that required him to be on the road.

Mr. Roy Champion of Raleigh took up this work for a short time, but he, also, secured a better position and gave up this.

He visited the following towns:

Wilson, Nashville, Spring Hope, Norlina, Weldon, Warrenton, Roanoke Rapids, Rosemary, Tarboro, Salisbury, Charlotte, High Point, North Charlotte, Spencer, Thomasville, Lexington, Winston-Salem, Rocky Mount.

On account of the war and the scarcity of good men posted in the drug business and conditions, we have been unable to get a suitable man to assist in inspection work, but we hope during the coming year to be able to get a good man who will be able to devote most of his time to this work.

I beg to report that I have visited and inspected during the year ending May 31, 1918, drug stores in the following towns:

Asheville, West Asheville, Biltmore, Black Mountain, Greensboro, Durham, Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, Wake Forest, East Durham, West Durham, Creedmoor, Henderson, Goldsboro, Burlington, Haw River, Graham, Gibsonville, Selma, Smithfield, Franklinton.

PROSECUTIONS

On account of the war and the large number of our licensed men who have volunteered or been drafted for service, we have had to be more lenient in our enforcement of the law and have had to give some of our druggists additional time in securing registered men. A large number of minor violations have been adjusted by visitation and a larger number by correspondence.

After several visits to Chapel Hill and repeated efforts to get Mr. A. G. Webb, part owner and manager of the Carolina Pharmacy, at that place, to comply with the law by securing a licensed pharmacist to run his business, I appeared before the Grand Jury at Hillsboro, N. C., at the fall term of Orange Superior Court, December 3, 1917, and had him indicted. The case came up for trial at the spring term of said court. He having closed up his business and pleading guilty, judgment was suspended upon payment of the cost.

PREREQUISITE LAW

which changes the age of candidates taking the examination from 18 to 21 and requiring at least nine months' attendance at a reputable school or college of pharmacy, and which was passed by our Legislature several years ago, went into effect January 1, 1918. For copy of this law see page 127.

Definition of a Reputable School or College of Pharmacy as adopted by our Board, you will find on page 127.

RECIPROCITY

After the amendment to our Pharmacy Law went into effect January 1, 1918, our Board became active members of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, thereby re-

ciprocating certificates with forty-two other states. The Board after careful consideration thought this a wise step and I feel sure it will meet with the hearty approval of the entire profession throughout the State.

The following are the states with which we reciprocate certificates :

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

The following registered pharmacists, failing to renew their licenses, were removed from the register, in accordance with section 19 of the Pharmacy Law :

Bell, Dr. G. M.	Wakefield
Coleman, W. P. (Col)	Raleigh
Dawson, Dr. W. W.	Grifton
Eagles, J. L. (Col)	Charlotte
Eley, H. S.	Suffolk, Va.
Hage, Doane	Asheville
Hall, Guy	Clarkton, Ga.
Hay, Dr. W. S.	Cornelius
King, L. M.	Chattanooga
Mayer, C. R.	Charlotte
McClenahan, W. A.	Norfolk, Va.
McIver, J. A.	Jonesboro
Robertson, E. G.	Roanoke Rapids
Simpson, T. C.	Winston-Salem
Smith, John R.	Mount Olive
Swindell, D. C.	Rocky Mount
Williams, Benjamin (Col)	Charlotte

The following physicians holding permits to conduct drug renew their permits, were dropped from the list in accordance with section 19 of the Pharmacy Law :

Stewart, Dr. James J.	Conover, Catawba County
Morrow, Dr. Thomas L.	Sweptsonville, Alamance County
Floyd, Dr. Lawrence D.	Cerro Gordo, Columbus County
Palmer, Dr. Horace	Vaughn, Warren County
Warren, Dr. Robert F.	Prospect Hill, Caswell County

McDaniel, Dr. Chas. B.	Spindale, Rutherford County
Orr, Dr. Wm.	Matthews, Mecklenburg County
Shaw, Dr. Colin	Maysville, Jones County
Teague, Dr. James H.	Whittier, Swain County
Lovett, Dr. Wm. D.	Montezuma, Avery County
Copening, Dr. Oscar J.	Granite Falls, Caldwell County
Martin, Dr. Richard E.	Candor, Montgomery County
Sessoms, Dr. Edwin T.	Turkey, Sampson County
Whitley, Dr. Lloyd L.	Lumber Bridge, Robeson County
Hodges, Dr. Joseph M.	Newland, Avery County
Lowill, Dr. Robert J.	Wingate, Union County
Gibbs, Dr. Emmett W.	Mooresboro, Cleveland County
Moore, Dr. Tilon V.	Acme, Columbus County

Permits to conduct drug stores in towns or villages of five hundred inhabitants or less, were issued to the following physicians :

Dr. Jerome Lyda Reeves	Whittier, Swain County
Dr. Jno. Moses Maness	Ellerbe, Richmond County
Dr. Jno. Monroe McMillan	Candor, Montgomery County
Dr. David Thomas Long	Hurdle Mills, Person County
Dr. Wm. Burdette Chapin	Townsville, Vance County

Copies of original certificates were issued to the following :

James Kerr	Wilmington
Edwin Nowell	Greensboro

The following pharmacists were re-registered :

L. C. Ashcraft	Washington, D. C.
J. V. Eubanks	Gastonia
Dr. E. D. Fisher	Evansville, Ind.
C. E. Gallaway	Mount Airy
A. S. Johnson	Smithfield
Allen Lee	Wilson
J. R. Reagan	Weaverville
L. C. Yancey (Col)	Greensboro

Registered by reciprocity :

Tinsley, Martin Roberts	Martinsville, Va.
Claverie, Joseph Stanislaus	New Orleans, La.

Registered in other states by reciprocity :

J. F. Brooks, of Hendersonville	In Tennessee
Tyree Dodson, of Greensboro	In Virginia

The following pharmacists, six in number, have died during the year:

Vernon Few	Hendersonville
W. W. Kidd	Charlotte
Dr. Oscar McMullen	Elizabeth City
John Pescud	Raleigh
John Reedy	Lowryville, S. C.
William Cohen	Weldon
Jefferson Reeves	Waynesville

THE WAR

The war in which our country is now engaged has made the conditions of the retail drug trade very serious. Many of our clerks have had to lay down the graduate, pestle, and mortar, to shoulder the musket in our Nation's defense—and no profession of men has done it more willingly than they. Just here I wish to say that it is a shame, gentlemen, that a profession like ours, which is equal to any and superior to many, has not received higher recognition by Congress, in that it has not been given a rank in the army and navy, when the Medical and Dental professions and even Veterinarians have been given such rank.

As I said, a serious condition confronts us. It is impossible to get registered men for all the places. They are being drafted every day to be carried across the seas, so that in Washington, D. C., and some other places, the stores have had to be closed for lack of registered help. For this reason I have shown leniency and have been patient in helping our druggists to secure men. In some of the smaller towns I have had to get physicians to apply for permits to relieve the situation, but of course I cannot do this in the larger towns. I do not know what will be the outcome of these conditions during the coming year. It is a matter to which we should be giving some careful thought.

Total number Registered Pharmacists	1,005
Total number Physicians holding Permits	52
Total number candidates examined	118
Total number candidates licensed	63

I hereby submit report of receipts and disbursements for the current year as follows :

1917—

June 1.	By Balance on Hand	\$ 447.79
June 5.	By amount received from 81 candidates examined.....	405.00
Nov. 10.	By amount received from 37 candidates examined.....	185.00
Oct. 31.	By amount received from Pharmacists' Renewals.....	2,010.00
	By amount rec. from Physicians' Permit Renewals	104.00

1918—

May 31.	By amount received from re-registration fees	15.00
	By amount received from Physicians' Permits.....	12.00
	By amount received from fees for copies of original certificates	3.00
	By amount received from registration by reciprocity	20.00
		\$3,201.79

1917—

June 1.	To Raleigh Postoffice account for stamps.....	\$ 5.00
10.	To E. V. Zoeller, per diem and exp. at. Bd. meeting	66.45
	To W. W. Horne, per diem and exp at. Bd. meeting	48.00
	To I. W. Rose, per diem and exp. at. Bd. meeting.....	47.60
	To C. P. Greyer, per diem and exp. at Bd. meeting...	56.78
	To F. W. Hancock, per diem at. Bd. meeting.....	35.00
	To C. F. Clayton, account	12.50
	To W. D. Terry, account (Janitor at Capitol).....	5.00
20.	To Raleigh Postoffice, account stamps.....	3.50
30.	To Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., printing.....	.90
July 1.	To Reid and Wilson, printing	3.55
10.	To B. Frank, fixing typewriter.....	6.00
17.	To Sou. Express Co.	.29
	To Sou. Express Co.	.26
25.	To Oxford Postoffice, stamps	20.00
Aug. 10.	To Oxford Postoffice, stamps	5.00
18.	To the Britt Printery, printing	3.75
	To Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., printing.....	2.12
23.	To Southern Express Co.	.33
Sept. 1.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	1.00
8.	To Oxford Postoffice, stamps	5.00
12.	To Western Union Telegraph Co.	.50
12.	To W. T. Terry, rubber stamps	.70
13.	To Britt Printery, printing	.75
15.	To Oxford Postoffice, stamps	5.00
28.	To Oxford Postoffice, stamps	4.00

Oct.	1.	To Queen City Printing Co., print'g Bd. proceedings	50.00
	2.	To Raleigh Postoffice, box rent	1.00
		To American Surety Co., Secretary's bond	4.00
	12.	To Oxford Orphanage, printing	5.50
		To Oxford Orphanage, printing	5.00
		To Oxford Orphanage, printing	3.25
		To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	4.00
	15.	To James E. Thiem, rubber pad, ink	.40
		To Essex Pad and Paper Co., ex. books	19.59
		To Sou. R. R. Co., freight and cartage on ex. books	1.26
	27.	To H. B. Gilpin Co., drugs for specimens	1.72
	29.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	3.75
Nov	4.	To Sou. Express Co.	.40
	8.	To Alfred Williams Co., writing pads	.75
	9.	To F. W. Woolworth Co., towels	1.30
		To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	4.00
		To W. H. King Drug Co., drugs for prac. work	9.61
		To C. F. Clayton	12.50
	15.	To E. V. Zoeller, per diem and exp. Bd. meeting	61.15
		To W. W. Horne, per diem and exp. Bd. meeting	36.16
		To I. W. Rose, per diem and exp. Bd. meeting	26.56
		To C. P. Greyer, per diem and exp. Bd. meeting	44.93
		To F. W. Hancock, per diem	30.00
		To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	5.00
		To W. D. Terry, janitor Capitol	5.00
		To Reid and Wilson, printing	5.15
		To Wm. Farrior, janitor A. and E. College	2.00
	19.	To Oxford Orphanage, printing	2.00
Dec.	5.	To Oxford Postoffice, stamps	4.95
	6.	To Edwards and Broughton Co., printing	10.00
	8.	To Oxford Orphanage	3.00
	24.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	2.50

1918—

Jan.	2.	To National Association Bd's Pharmacy dues	35.00
	3.	To Raleigh Postoffice, box rent	1.00
	15.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	2.50
	28.	To Gen. B. S. Royster, attorney's fee	25.00
		To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	4.75
Feb.	10.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	3.00
	25.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	2.50
Mar.	14.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	5.50
Apr.	2.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	1.00
	23.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	3.75

May 5.	To Raleigh Postoffice, stamps	5.00
14.	To Oxford Orphanage, printing	4.50
15.	To Oxford Orphanage, printing	7.75
18.	To Oxford Orphanage, printing	7.00
	To H. B. Gilpin Co., drugs for specimens.....	2.70
20.	To W. H. King Co., drugs for practical work.....	6.28
25.	To Reid and Wilson, printing	5.80
27.	To E. M. Uzzell, printing	40.00
31.	To F. W. Woolworth, towels for practical work.....	2.00
	To Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., printing.....	9.50
	To Commercial National Bank, exchange	7.30
	To J. C. Brantly, drugs for specimens, etc.	1.90
	To J. E. Shell, exp. and per diem insp. June, 1917.....	49.75
	To Roy Champion, exp. trav. for insp. Feb., 1918.....	22.30
	To Roy Champion, per diem for insp. Feb., 1918.....	25.00
	To Roy Champion, exp. trav. March, 1918.....	31.22
	To Roy Champion, per diem for insp. March, 1918....	20.00
	To exp. trav. for insp. June, 1917	25.80
	To per diem for insp. June, 1917	30.00
	To exp. trav. for insp. July, 1917	23.70
	To per diem for insp. July, 1917	20.00
	To exp. trav. for insp. August, 1917	20.65
	To per diem for insp. August, 1917	25.00
	To exp. trav. for insp. December, 1917.....	20.40
	To per diem for insp. December, 1917.....	25.00
	To expenses trav. for insp. April, 1918	20.90
	To per diem for insp. April, 1918	25.00
	To salary as Sec.-Treas for year ending May 31, 1918	600.00
	To balance on hand	\$1,327.93
Total		\$3,201.79

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. HANCOCK,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PHARMACY

By-Laws

Two regular meetings of the Board for the Examination of candidates and for such other business as may come before them shall be held every year in the City of Raleigh at such dates as may be fixed by the Board.

Special meetings may be held when called by the President, or on written request of three members of the Board at such times and places as may be stated in the call. At special meetings, only the business stated in the call shall be considered.

The officers of the Board shall consist of a President and a Secretary-Treasurer. The terms of these officers shall run through the period of their membership of the Board, unless the Board should desire to end the terms of either or both sooner.

The President shall have general supervision of the business and examinations, and with the Secretary-Treasurer shall report at every regular meeting the matters that have had attention since the last meeting.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall be the executive officer to perform such duties as are imposed upon him by the Pharmacy Act, and such others as the Board from time to time may direct. At every regular meeting he shall furnish a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures for approval, and at each annual meeting a complete financial statement of the past fiscal year's business. He shall furnish bond in an approved surety company for one thousand dollars, the premiums to be paid by the Board, for the faithful collection and disbursing of all funds coming into and passing from his hands. The bond should be filed with and remain in the custody of the President. He shall be the custodian of the books and papers of the Board, and at each annual meeting present an inventory of all the property in his care. This responsibility of a Secretary-Treasurer going out of office shall not be ended until he shall present to the Board a receipt from his successor for said property.

No By-Laws or Rule of the Board shall be added to, changed or suspended without the concurrence of three members at a regular meeting.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PHARMACY

Examinations shall be mainly written, and divided under four heads, namely:

1. Materia Medica, Posology, and Toxicology, with identification of vegetable and animal drugs.
2. Theoretical Pharmacy.
3. Practical Pharmacy, including prescription criticism and reading, with identification of galenicals.
4. Pharmaceutical Chemistry, with identification of chemicals.

Written questions shall be arranged as nearly as practicable into ten main questions under each head, with sub-questions.

For the purpose of grading or rating, answers to questions shall be valued by marks or points based on their importance, as determined by the judgment of the examiner.

A general average of seventy-five per cent., with not less than sixty per cent. under any head or department, shall be required to pass.

No application for registration, license or permit, shall be considered, unless made out, and duly sworn to, upon the official form of the Board, and accompanied by the required fee.

PREREQUISITE LAW Went Into Effect January 1, 1918

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER 95 OF THE REVISAL OF 1905, RELATING TO PHARMACISTS

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That section four thousand four hundred and eighty of the Revisal of nineteen hundred and five be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"SECTION 14. That in order to become licensed as a pharmacist, within the meaning of this act, an applicant shall be not less than twenty-one years of age, he shall present to the Board of Pharmacy satisfactory evidence that he has had four years of experience in pharmacy under the instruction of a licensed pharmacist, and that he has had at least nine months attendance at a reputable school or college of pharmacy or medicine; and he shall also pass a satisfactory examination of the Board of Pharmacy: *Provided, however,* that the actual time of attendance at a reputable school or college of pharmacy, not to exceed two years, may be deducted from the time of experience required."

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall not affect any one now licensed as a pharmacist or who may become licensed before January, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after January first, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

BUSINESS ORDER

- Roll call and *pro tem* appointments.
 - Reading and approving minutes.
 - Miscellaneous communications.
 - Reports of officers and committees.
 - Special orders.
 - Unfinished business.
 - New business.
 - Choosing place and time of next meeting.
 - Adjournment.
-

DEFINITION of a REPUTABLE SCHOOL or COLLEGE OF PHARMACY ADOPTED BY THE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PHARMACY

January 1, 1918

A reputable school or college of Pharmacy is held to be:

1st. An institution that is incorporated as a school or college of Pharmacy, or a department of a regularly incorporated educational institution, or a department of a state university.

2nd. An institution whose course of instruction includes oral lectures, personal laboratory work, recitations and reviews. This shall exclude work in absentia.

3rd. An institution whose minimum entrance requirement shall be two years of high school work or its equivalent, and whose course for graduation shall consist of not less than twelve hundred hours' instruction, of which at least five hundred hours shall consist of lectures and recitations; such work to be given in a period of fifty weeks, occupying not less than two full college years with at least two months' intermission between the two years.

It is also held that the certificate required by the Pharmacy Act for nine months of attendance at a school of Pharmacy or Medicine shall show not less than thirty-six weeks of actual time devoted to the courses of instruction and satisfactory compliance with the school's requirements.

LIST OF REGISTERED PHARMACISTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Revised September 1, 1918

A

1. Abernethy, J. G. Lenoir
2. Adams, J. L. Gastonia
3. Adams, E. C. Gastonia
4. Adams, R. McC. LaGrange
5. Aiken, J. H. Hickory
6. Aiken, L. W. Asheville
7. Aldhiser, H. H. Broadway, Va.
8. Alexander, O. T. Asheville
9. Allen, C. H. Star
10. Allen, W. W. Hendersonville
11. Allen, H. H. Shelby
12. Allen, W. O. Hendersonville
13. Allison, T. B. Asheville
14. Amiss, J. T. Asheville
15. Anderson, J. M. Newbern
16. Andrews, C. M. Hillsboro
17. Andrews, F. J. Durham
18. Andrews, J. P. Albemarle
19. Andrews, R. H. Chapel Hill
20. Andrews, W. T. Fairmont
21. Arps, P. M. Plymouth
22. Ashcraft, H. C. Marshville
23. Ashcraft, L. C. Washington, D. C.
24. Ashford, A. J. Kinston
25. Atwater, G. M. Elizabeth City
26. Austin, T. E. Roxboro
27. Avinger, N. S. Rocky Mount

B

28. Bailey, L. A. Charlotte
29. Baker, J. P. Bartlesville, Okla.

30. Baker, H. D. Bartlesville, Okla.
31. Baldwin, Penrose Asheville
32. Balance, J. R. Aurora
33. Ballew, J. G. Lenoir
34. Banner, John Mount Airy
35. Barham, W. K. Warrenton
36. Barker, Wm. R. Salisbury
37. Barker, E. J. Rowland
38. Barker, W. B. Greensboro
39. Barkley, D. E. Franklinton
40. Barnes, B. S. Maxton
41. Barnes, E. W. Kings Mountain
42. Barnes, H. A. Maxton
43. Barnhill, W. L. Morehead City
44. Barnhill, Miss Mabel Bethel
45. Barrett, A. F. Burlington
46. Barrett, R. E. Burlington
47. Bateman, W. C. Raleigh
48. Battle, J. P., M.D. Nashville
49. Baucom, A. V. Apex
50. Beach, N. L., Jr. Winston-Salem
51. Beard, J. G. Chapel Hill
52. Beavans, W. E. Enfield
53. Beck, R. T. Germanton
54. Beddingfield, E. T. Raleigh
55. Beddingfield, C. H. Clayton
56. Bell, H. M. Windsor
57. Bell, F. R. Beaufort
58. Bellamy, R. R. Wilmington
59. Bennett, K. E. Bryson City
60. Bennett, A. M., M.D. Bryson City
61. Benson, E. S. Wilmington
62. Berg, Jens Southport
63. Bernard, Germain Durham
64. Betts, J. R. Macon
65. Betts, J. R., Jr. Macon
66. Betts, J. A. Charlotte

67.	Bigby, G. F.	Anderson, S. C.
68.	Biggs, W. H.	Williamston
69.	Biggs, J. W.	Williamston
70.	Biggs, Sylvester	Rockingham
71.	Bilbro, Q. T.	Greenville
72.	Bingham, W. H.	Concord
73.	Birdsong, E. G.	Raleigh
74.	Birmingham, J. S.	Parkton
75.	Bizzell, F. B.	Kinston
76.	Blackwelder, G. S.	Hickory
77.	Blair, R. K.	Charlotte
78.	Blair, S. O.	Monroe
79.	Blair, C. W. (col.)	Gastonia
80.	Blake, J. H.	Asheville
81.	Bland, D. L. (col.)	Charlotte
82.	Blauvelt, W. H.	Asheville
83.	Blue, A. F.	Laurinburg
84.	Blue, D. S.	Southern Pines
85.	Blythe, E. W.	Brevard
86.	Boaz, R. J.	Burlington
87.	Bobbitt, L. M.	Macon
88.	Bobbitt, J. H.	Statesville
89.	Boddie, S. P.	Louisburg
90.	Bogue, A. G.	Fremont
91.	Bolton, J. C.	Rich Square
92.	Bonner, Brem	Hickory
93.	Bonner, Robert	Hickory
94.	Boon, W. J.	Raleigh
95.	Boone, D. L.	Durham
96.	Boone, J. T.	East Durham
97.	Bost, J. E.	Atlanta, Ga.
98.	Boyce, J. B., Jr.	Warrenton
99.	Bradham, C. D.	Newbern
100.	Bradley, Augustus	Burlington
101.	Bradley, J. P.	Burlington
102.	Bradsher, W. D.	Oxford
103.	Brady, C. A.	Newton

104.	Brame, P. J., Jr.	Winston-Salem
105.	Brame, R. M.	North Wilkesboro
106.	Brame, W. A.	Rocky Mount
107.	Brandon, N. C.	Yanceyville
108.	Brantley, P. C.	Wendell
109.	Brantley, J. C.	Raleigh
110.	Brewer, S. O.	Roxboro
111.	Briles, D. T.	Fayetteville
112.	Brinkley, J. H.	Newbern
113.	Brittain, G. W.	Reidsville
114.	Brodie, M. P.	Brevard
115.	Brooks, J. F.	Hendersonville
116.	Brookshire, G. E.	Asheville
117.	Brown, B. W.	Petersburg, Va.
118.	Brown, J. D.	Warsaw
119.	Brown, T. J. (col.)	Winston-Salem
120.	Brown, Charles	Burlington
121.	Brown, J. K.	Greenville
122.	Brown, H. C.	Goldsboro
123.	Brown, C. M., M.D.	Washington
124.	Browning, H. R.	Littleton
125.	Bruce, Jefferson	Hot Springs
126.	Bryan, J. W.	Greenville
127.	Bryant, W. D.	Tarboro
128.	Buhmann, Walter	Winston-Salem
129.	Bullock, T. C., M.D.	Autryville
130.	Bunting, J. H.	Wilmington
131.	Burnett, B. J. (col.)	Rocky Mount
132.	Burnett, J. P.	Whitakers
133.	Burton, J. E.	Lompoc, Cal.
134.	Burwell, W. R.	Charlotte
135.	Burwell, G. E.	Charlotte
136.	Burwell, W. A.	Warrenton
137.	Butler, R. F.	Newbern
138.	Butler, A. B.	Roseboro
139.	Byrd, Clement	Biltmore
140.	Byrd, George	Fayetteville

C

141.	Caldwell, P. G.	Gastonia
142.	Callahan, James	Winston-Salem
143.	Campbell, H. T.	Hickory
144.	Campbell, R. B.	Taylorsville
145.	Canaday, R. C.	Four Oaks
146.	Canaday, W. A.	Raleigh
147.	Cannaday, W. H.	Benson
148.	Cannon, C. L.	Robersonville
149.	Capehart, C. T.	Charlotte
150.	Cardwell, G. W., M.D. (col.)	Elizabeth City
151.	Carmichael, W. C.	Asheville
152.	Carpenter, O. B.	Stanly
153.	Carpenter, F. L.	Kings Mountain
154.	Carpenter, R. E.	Shelby
155.	Carter, Jesse	Aberdeen
156.	Carter, Jesse, Jr.	Aberdeen
157.	Carter, Samuel	Salisbury
158.	Carter, Stamey	Salisbury
159.	Carter, E. R. (col.)	Winston-Salem
160.	Cashwell, C. D.	Statesville
161.	Cassel, A. S.	Wilkesboro
162.	Cate, A. S.	Greensboro
163.	Caton, E. J.	Charlotte
164.	Chalk, S. A.	Morehead City
165.	Champion, Roy	Greensboro
166.	Chapman, D. S.	Durham
167.	Chappell, J. C.	Raleigh
168.	Cheek, G. B.	Durham
169.	Cherry, J. L.	Sanford
170.	Cherry, W. C.	Winston-Salem
171.	Chesnutt, J. M.	Clinton
172.	Christian, J. B. (col.)	Winston-Salem
173.	Clapp, Clarence	Newton
174.	Clark, H. T.	Scotland Neck
175.	Clark, C. B.	West Durham
176.	Cline, H. E.	Baltimore, Md.

177.	Cline, J. O.	Asheville
178.	Cole, J. F.	Carthage
179.	Coleman, H. G.	Durham
180.	Compton, J. W.	Salisbury
181.	Congdon, G. G.	Phoebus, Va.
182.	Conyers, Z. V.	Greensboro
183.	Cook, A. J.	Fayetteville
184.	Cook, R. E. L.	Tarboro
185.	Cooke, H. M.	Spencer
186.	Cooke, E. S.	Fayetteville
187.	Cooper, H. S. S.	Weldon
188.	Cooper, J. B.	Statesville
189.	Copeland, R. R.	Tarboro
190.	Coppedge, J. W.	Raleigh
191.	Coppedge, O. G.	Raleigh
192.	Coppedge, J. B.	Raleigh
193.	Costner, B. P.	Lincolnton
194.	Costner, F. L.	Charlotte
195.	Council, C. T.	Durham
196.	Cox, L. H.	Belmont
197.	Cox, M. H.	Asheville
198.	Cox, G. M.	Lowell
199.	Cox, C. L.	Clinton
200.	Cox, B. T., M.D.	Winterville
201.	Crabtree, C. A.	East Durham
202.	Crabtree, Gilbert	Raleigh
203.	Crabtree, E. P.	Henderson
204.	Crane, C. H.	Charlotte
205.	Cranmer, J. B., M.D.	Chapel Hill
206.	Crater, C. L.	Elkin
207.	Craven, C. H.	West Asheville
208.	Crawford, E. P.	Mocksville
209.	Creech, D. H.	Smithfield
210.	Creech, Seth	Benson
211.	Crews, E. T.	Oxford
212.	Croom, R. D.	Maxton
213.	Crowell, T. A.	Monroe

214. Culpepper, F. D. Louisburg
 215. Currie, A. D. Newport News, Va.
 216. Curtis, G. C. Atkinson
 217. Cutchin, J. M., Jr. Whitakers

D

218. Dailey, R. I. Reidsville
 219. Damerson, E. L., M.D. Star
 220. Daniel, E. C. Zebulon
 221. Daniel, F. L. (col.) Salisbury
 222. Davenport, P. E. Plymouth
 223. Davenport, Lee Washington
 224. Davidson, J. M. Haw River
 225. Davis, George, M.D. Beaufort
 226. Davis, J. E. Wake Forest
 227. Davis, J. W. S. Andrews
 228. Davis, E. M. Roxboro
 229. Davis, I. I., Jr. Concord
 230. Davis, J. R. Marion
 231. Davis, K. W. Greensboro
 232. Davis, H. E. Andrews
 233. Davis, J. W. Edenton
 234. Davis, E. B. Morganton
 235. Dawson, B. T. Tarboro
 236. Dawson, M. P. Rocky Mount
 237. Dees, Fred Pikeville
 238. Deitz, R. Y. Statesville
 239. Detter, E. E. Laurinburg
 240. Dew, S. B., M.D. Bailey
 241. Dinwiddie, P. H. West Asheville
 242. Dixon, R. L. Milton
 243. Dizor, M. E. Zebulon
 244. Dodson, Tyree Greensboro
 245. Dodson, J. A. (col.) Durham
 246. Dorsey, Melville Henderson
 247. Douglas, J. D. (col.) Rocky Mount
 248. Dowdy, D. A. High Point

249.	Duffy, F. S.	Newbern
250.	Duffy, Leinster, M.D.	Newbern
251.	Dunn, R. A.	Charlotte
252.	Dunn, Henry	Kinston
253.	Dunston, C. W. (col.)	Wilson
254.	Durham, C. T.	Chapel Hill
255.	Dye, Maleria Elizabeth (col.)	Durham

E

256.	Early, E. E.	Asheville
257.	Eason, C. W.	Princeton
258.	East, J. S.	Morven
259.	Eaton, J. H. (col.)	Reidsville
260.	Edgerton, E. O.	Raleigh
261.	Edwards, T. N.	Charlotte
262.	Edwards, S. M.	Ayden
263.	Eldridge, Julius	Winston-Salem
264.	Elkins, V. W. B.	Siler City
265.	Ellington, C. W.	Raleigh
266.	Ellington, R. A.	Madison
267.	Elliott, A. G.	Fuquay Springs
268.	Elvington, D. A.	Wilmington
269.	Etheridge, S. B.	Washington
270.	Etheridge, S. G.	Elizabeth City
271.	Eubanks, C. L.	Chapel Hill
272.	Eubanks, J. N.	Pittsboro
273.	Eubanks, J. V.	Gastonia

F

274.	Farrell, R. D.	Graham
275.	Faucette, W. P.	Raleigh
276.	Faucette, H. F.	Raleigh
277.	Faulconer, R. C.	Sanford
278.	Fentress, H. L.	Wilmington
279.	Fetzer, Chas.	Reidsville
280.	Fetzer, F. G.	Wadesboro
281.	Field, D. M.	Hertford

282.	Field, G. S.	Coats
283.	Fields, J. T.	Laurinburg
284.	Fields, W. L.	Laurinburg
285.	Fields, J. T., Jr.	Laurinburg
286.	Finger, F. E.	Kings Mountain
287.	Finger, Carl	Gastonia
288.	Finkelstein, Nathan	Selma, Ala.
289.	Finley, G. B.	Marion
290.	Fishel, A. L.	Winston-Salem
291.	Fisher, Lester	Concord
292.	Fisher, H. A. (col.)	Wilmington
293.	Fisher, E. D., M.D.	Evansville, Ind.
294.	Fitchett, C. E.	Duke
295.	Fleming, C. H.	Hassel
296.	Fordham, C. C.	Greensboro
297.	Fordham, C. M.	Greensboro
298.	Formyduval, Morrison	Whiteville
299.	Foster, Caney	Enfield
300.	Foster, J. C. C.	Asheville
301.	Fowlkes, W. M.	Charlotte
302.	Fox, C. M.	Asheboro
303.	Franklin, O. E.	Asheville
304.	Frederick, J. R. (col.)	Goldsboro
305.	Freeman, R. A., M.D.	Burlington
306.	Frieze, W. S.	Newton
307.	Fulenwider, Phifer	Monroe
308.	Fulghum, R. T.	Kenly
309.	Farnum, R. L.	Asheville
310.	Futrelle, W. L.	Wilmington
311.	Gaddy, H. M.	Raleigh
312.	Gale, J. W.	Pageland, S. C.
313.	Gallant, C. B.	Charlotte
314.	Galloway, C. E.	Mount Airy
315.	Galloway, Rawley	Raleigh
316.	Gamble, C. F.	North Charlotte
317.	Gardner, Howard	Greensboro
318.	Gardner, T. L.	Reidsville

319.	Garner, C. V.	Creedmoor
320.	Gaskins, W. F.	Newbern
321.	Gattis, P. D.	Raleigh
322.	Gibbs, T. R.	Belhaven
323.	Gibson, W. Z.	Gibson
324.	Gilbert, Loamie	Benson
325.	Godfrey, P. V.	Elizabeth City
326.	Godwin, C. I.	Pine Level
327.	Gooch, R. L.	Oxford
328.	Goode, J. A.	Asheville
329.	Goodman, G. C.	Mooresville
330.	Goodman, J. F.	Concord
331.	Goodrum, C. S.	Davidson
332.	Gorham, R. S.	Rocky Mount
333.	Graham, J. C., Jr.	Carthage
334.	Grantham, G. K.	Dunn
335.	Grantham, Hiram	Red Springs
336.	Grantham, L. I.	St. Pauls
337.	Grantham, L. B.	Goldsboro
338.	Gray, P. C.	Statesville
339.	Green, C. F.	Wilmington
340.	Green, H. C.	Louisburg
341.	Greene, J. G.	High Point
342.	Gregory, R. T.	Stovall
343.	Greyer, C. P.	Morganton
344.	Griffin, J. A., M.D.	Clayton
345.	Griffin, H. A.	Rocky Mount
346.	Griffin, B. C.	Marshville
347.	Griffith, Wiltshire	Hendersonville
348.	Grimes, T. W.	Salisbury
349.	Grimes, G. D.	Robersonville
350.	Grissom, Gilliam	Greensboro
351.	Grove, C. E.	Asheville
352.	Guion, C. D.	Unionville
353.	Gurley, D. M.	Sanford
354.	Gurley, W. B.	Windsor
355.	Gwyn, H. L.	Mount Airy

H

- 356. Hairston, J. W. (col.) Winston-Salem
- 357. Hairston, R. S. (col.) Winston-Salem
- 358. Haithcock, S. S. Greensboro
- 359. Haley, W. E. (col.) Winston-Salem
- 360. Hall, T. N. Mooreville
- 361. Hall, J. G. Oxford
- 362. Hall, W. F. Statesville
- 363. Hall, J. M. Wilmington
- 364. Hall, J. D. Enfield
- 365. Hall, J. S. Fayetteville
- 366. Hall, S. P. Charlotte
- 367. Hambrick, W. R. Roxboro
- 368. Hamilton, R. L. Oxford
- 369. Hamlet, Reginald Raleigh
- 370. Hamlet, P. R. Lumberton
- 371. Hamlin, V. C. (col.) Raleigh
- 372. Hancock, F. W. Oxford
- 373. Hand, J. K. North Charlotte
- 374. Hand, W. L. Charlotte
- 375. Hanson, J. K. Wilmington
- 376. Hardee, A. K. Graham
- 377. Hardin, J. H. Wilmington
- 378. Hardin, E. M. Wilmington
- 379. Hargett, D. A. Swansboro
- 380. Hargrave, W. W. Nashville, Tenn.
- 381. Harper, C. P. Selma
- 382. Harper, C. T. Zebulon
- 383. Harrison, A. S., M.D. Enfield
- 384. Harrison, E. V. Greensboro
- 385. Harrison, T. N., Jr. Littleton
- 386. Hart, L. W. Norwood
- 387. Hart, J. A. High Point
- 388. Hart, G. W. Henderson
- 389. Hart, R. L. Henderson
- 390. Harville, R. C. Thomasville
- 391. Hasty, E. T. (col.) Monroe

392.	Hatch, P. R., Jr.	Raleigh
393.	Hawkins, M. T., Jr. (col.)	Henderson
394.	Hawley, F. O., Jr.	Charlotte
395.	Hayes, W. A.	Hillsboro
396.	Hayes, G. C.	Randleman
397.	Hayes, G. E.	Granite Falls
398.	Haymore, J. B.	Mount Airy
399.	Hays, F. B.	Oxford
400.	Haywood, C. L.	Durham
401.	Henderson, J. A.	Charlotte
402.	Henderson, A. L. (col.)	Winston-Salem
403.	Henderson, J. L.	Burlington
404.	Henry, T. A.	Newbern
405.	Herndon, M. D.	Durham
406.	Herndon, C. N.	Durham
407.	Herring, Doane	Wilson
408.	Herring, W. H.	Clinton
409.	Herring, R. R.	Oxford
410.	Herring, N. B.	Wilson
411.	Hester, Fred	Asheville
412.	Hesterly, L. E.	Hendersonville
413.	Hicks, H. T.	Raleigh
414.	Hicks, W. J.	Goldsboro
415.	Hicks, C. G.	Raleigh
416.	Hicks, H. L.	Tarboro
417.	Hicks, J. E. F.	Goldsboro
418.	Higgins, C. M.	Conover
419.	Hill, J. H.	Goldsboro
420.	Hill, G. W.	Wilmington
421.	Hilton, C. M.	Greensboro
422.	Hinderlite, J. W.	Raleigh
423.	Hoffman, J. F., Jr.	Hickory
424.	Holding, T. E., Jr.	Wake Forest
425.	Holland, H. O.	Apex
426.	Holland, W. T.	Mount Holly
427.	Holliday, R. W.	Clinton
428.	Hollingsworth, Joseph	Mount Airy

429.	Hollowell, J. K.	Newbern
430.	Hood, J. E.	Kinston
431.	Hood, J. C.	Kinston
432.	Hood, W. D.	Kinston
433.	Hood, R. T.	Kinston
434.	Hood, D. H.	Dunn
435.	Hood, P. C.	Dunn
436.	Hood, T. R.	Smithfield
437.	Hood, H. C.	Smithfield
438.	Hooper, F. L.	Sylva
439.	Hopkins, V. O.	Winston-Salem
440.	Hopkins, H. B.	Concord
441.	Horne, H. R.	Fayetteville
442.	Horne, W. W.	Fayetteville
443.	Horne, S. R.	Fayetteville
444.	Horne, W. H.	Greenville
445.	Horne, J. C. O. H.	Greenville
446.	Horseley, H. T.	Bessemer City
447.	Horton, R. W.	Monroe
448.	House, Joseph	Scotland Neck
449.	Houston, J. L.	Mount Mourne
450.	Howell, E. V.	Chapel Hill
451.	Howerton, J. L.	Greensboro
452.	Hoyle, M. H.	Kannapolis
453.	Hoyle, H. B.	Biscoe
454.	Hudson, J. E.	Kinston
455.	Hufham, Walter	Chadbourn
456.	Hughes, J. R.	Madison
457.	Hughes, C. M., M.D.	Cedar Grove
458.	Hunnicut, F. J.	Raleigh
459.	Hunter, J. B.	Charlotte
460.	Hunter, B. W.	Newbern
461.	Hunter, A. B.	Apex
462.	Hunter, T. B.	Rockingham
463.	Hunter, N. C., M.D.	Rockingham
464.	Hunter, F. P.	Portsmouth, Va.
465.	Hunter, T. W.	Norwood

466. Hunter, F. V. Hendersonville
 467. Hurst, H. F. Jacksonville
 468. Hutchins, J. A. Winston-Salem

I

469. Ingle, R. H. Charlotte
 470. Iseley, G. A. Burlington
 471. Isler, W. A. (col.) Kinston

J

472. Jacocks, F. G. Elizabeth City
 473. James, A. A. Winston-Salem
 474. James, S. T. (col.) Durham
 475. Jarman, J. F. Wilmington
 476. Jarrett, L. M. Asheville
 477. Jenkins, J. V. Wilmington
 478. Jenkins, L. W. Mount Holly
 479. Jernigan, R. W. Chapel Hill
 480. Jetton, W. A. Davidson
 481. Johnson, J. I. Raleigh
 482. Johnson, W. L. Greensboro
 483. Johnson, J. H. North Wilkesboro
 484. Johnson, A. S. Smithfield
 485. Jones, W. A. (col.) Winston-Salem
 486. Jones, H. E. Asheville
 487. Jones, E. J. Asheville
 488. Jones, G. T. (col.) Raleigh
 489. Jones, J. B. Fair Bluff
 490. Jones, Alpheus Warrenton
 491. Jones, M. L. (col.) Wilmington
 492. Jones, J. H. Reidsville
 493. Joyner, J. D. Franklinton
 494. Justus, W. H. Hendersonville

K

495. Keener, J. B. Sylva
 496. Keever, J. W. Hickory
 497. Kelly, J. R. Wilmington

498.	Kendall, H. E.	Shelby
499.	Kendall, B. H.	Shelby
500.	Kendrick, T. W.	Charlotte
501.	Kennedy, H. P., Jr. (col.)	Newbern
502.	Kennedy, A. T. (col.)	High Point
503.	Kent, A. A., M.D.	Lenoir
504.	Kerner, L. C.	Henderson
505.	Kerr, James	Columbia
506.	Kibler, R. E.	Morganton
507.	Kidd, W. W.	Charlotte
508.	King, H. L.	Durham
509.	King, C. H.	Durham
510.	King, O. G.	Raleigh
511.	King, J. R.	East Durham
512.	Kingsbury, W. R.	Wilmington
513.	Kirby, K. A.	Marion
514.	Kirksey, L. H.	Winston-Salem
515.	Kluttz, A. J.	Greensboro
516.	Kluttz, P. J., M.D.	Maiden
517.	Knight, C. V.	Aurora
518.	Kolb, R. H.	Fairview, Mich.
519.	Koonce, J. E.	Chadbourn
520.	Koonce, T. R.	Chadbourn
521.	Kyser, P. B.	Rocky Mount

L

522.	Lafferty, P. M.	Kannapolis
523.	Landquist, T. E.	Winston-Salem
524.	Lane, W. A.	Newbern
525.	Lane, W. C.	Greensboro
526.	Lasley, M. L.	Philadelphia, Pa.
527.	Latham, A. C.	Bath
528.	Laubenheimer, J. H.	Jersey City, N. J.
529.	Lawing, K. L.	Lincolnton
530.	Layden, H. W.	Danville, Va.
531.	Layden, E. H.	Lexington
532.	Lea, L. J.	Burlington
533.	Leavister, T. O.	Raleigh

534.	LeBoo, P. S. (col.)	Wilmington
535.	Ledbetter, E. DeB.	Chapel Hill
536.	Lee, A. M., M.D.	Clinton
537.	Lee, L. V., M.D.	Lattimore
538.	Lee, P. A.	Dunn
539.	Lee, Allen	Wilson
540.	Leggett, W. A.	Edenton
541.	Leggett, P. O.	Southport
542.	Leggett, Kenelm, M. D.	Hobgood
543.	Lentz, Frontis	Mooreville
544.	Leslie, W. A.	Morganton
545.	Lewis, H. W., M.D.	Jackson
546.	Lewis, W. E.	Mount Olive
547.	Lewis, R. B.	Elkin
548.	Lewis, H. R.	Charlotte
549.	Liles, W. A.	Wendell
550.	Linn, L. A.	Landis
551.	Lisk, D. C.	Charlotte
552.	Loftin, J. U.	Rosemary
553.	Long, Roy	Burlington
554.	Lord, C. A.	Wilmington
555.	Love, J. H. (col.)	Raleigh
556.	Lunn, F. H.	Winston-Salem
557.	Lutterloh, I. H., M.D.	Sanford
558.	Lutz, H. C.	Hickory
559.	Lyday, W. M., M.D.	Penrose
560.	Lynch, N. W.	Charlotte
561.	Lyon, R. P.	Wadesboro
562.	Lyon, O. H.	Fremont
563.	Lyon, F. F.	Oxford
564.	Lytch, J. E.	Rowland

M

565.	Mabry, C. S.	Norwood
566.	Mabry, W. A.	Durham
567.	Macon, A. B.	Farmer
568.	Malone, C. E.	Chapel Hill
569.	Manly, J. B.	Salisbury

570.	Mann, J. D.	High Point
571.	Mann, R. N.	High Point
572.	Marion, J. E.	Mount Airy
573.	Marley, F. H.	Old Fort
574.	Marsh, M. L.	Concord
575.	Marsh, N. F.	Ramseur
576.	Marston, R. H.	Raleigh
577.	Martin, W. S.	Canton
578.	Martin, S. L., M.D.	Leaksville
579.	Martin, E. W.	Florence, S. C.
580.	Martin, B. M.	Washington, D. C.
581.	Martin, S. L., Jr.	Leaksville
582.	Mathes, T. J.	East Durham
583.	Matthews, T. A., M.D.	Castalia
584.	Matthews, G. E.	Siler City
585.	Matthews, W. F.	Randleman
586.	Matthews, C. E., Jr.	Roanoke Rapids
587.	Matthews, W. S.	Clinton
588.	Mattocks, A. M.	Wilmington
589.	Matton, G. A.	High Point
590.	Mauney, C. J.	Albemarle
591.	May, T. H.	Henderson
592.	Mayberry, E. B.	Maxton
593.	Mayo, T. H.	Goldsboro
594.	McArthur, R. M.	Winston-Salem
595.	McBane, T. W.	Graham
596.	McCraw, W. P.	Tarboro
597.	McDaniel, W. A.	Enfield
598.	McDonald, J. S.	Raleigh
599.	McDonald, L. C.	Durham
600.	McDonald, A. H.	Durham
601.	McDuffie, R. A.	Greensboro
602.	McGhee, G. F.	Raleigh
603.	McIlhenny, T. C.	Asheville
604.	McInnis, E. T.	Lillington
605.	McKay, D. McN.	Asheville
606.	McKay, H. H.	Dunn

607.	McKay, Malcolm	Faison
608.	McKay, J. W.	Asheville
609.	McKeel, C. B.	Columbia
610.	McKeel, C. B., Jr.	Columbia
611.	McKenzie, L. McK.	Lumberton
612.	McKesson, L. W.	Statesville
613.	McKethan, H. McA.	Fayetteville
614.	McKinney, W. M.	Ayden
615.	McKinnon, W. L.	Wadesboro
616.	McKnight, L. E.	Fayetteville
617.	McLarty, Eugene	Greensboro
618.	McLarty, Howard	Monroe
619.	McLaughlin, D. A.	Charlotte
620.	McLelland, J. H.	Mooreville
621.	McLeod, Gilbert, M.D.	Carthage
622.	McManus, M. T. Y.	Wilmington
623.	McMillan, J. D.	Lumberton
624.	McMillan, B. F., Jr.	Red Springs
625.	McMinn, J. M.	Asheville
626.	McMullan, F. H.	Asheville
627.	McMullen, Oscar, M.D.	Elizabeth City
628.	McNair, W. H.	Tarboro
629.	McNair, F. W. (col.)	Greensboro
630.	McNair, W. L. (col.)	Greensboro
631.	McNair, W. R.	Henderson
632.	McNeely, Maurice	Mooreville
633.	McNeil, G. McK.	Rowland
634.	McNeil, G. R.	Vineland
635.	McPhaul, H. B.	Granite Quarry, Ala.
636.	Menzies, E. B.	Hickory
637.	Merritt, E. S.	Carrboro
638.	Merritt, N. H.	Carrboro
639.	Middleton, D. N.	Hot Springs, Va.
640.	Miles, M. C.	Warrenton
641.	Miller, C. B.	Goldsboro
642.	Miller, E. H.	Mooreville
643.	Miller, R. L.	Christiansbury, Va.

644.	Miller, C. T.	Wilmington
645.	Miller, C. M.	Rock Hill, S. C.
646.	Millican, A. G.	Wilmington
647.	Mills, J. A.	Tabor
648.	Mintz, M. B.	Wilmington
649.	Missildine, E. E.	Tryon
650.	Mitchell, H. G.	Star
651.	Mitchell, C. P.	Lucama
652.	Mitchenor, J. A.	Edenton
653.	Moir, A. L.	Leaksville
654.	Montague, G. B.	Garner
655.	Montague, G. W.	Durham
656.	Moore, B. C.	Wilson
657.	Moore, W. H.	Wilmington
658.	Moore, C. E., Jr.	Wilson
659.	Moore, J. P.	Louisburg
660.	Moose, A. W.	Mount Pleasant
661.	Morgan, R. S.	Brevard
663.	Morphew, M. F., M.D.	Marion
664.	Morrisette, C. B.	Elizabeth City
665.	Morrison, M. S.	Wilson
666.	Morrow, Norman	Gastonia
667.	Morton, J. N.	Faison
668.	Mull, J. E.	Morganton
669.	Mullen, L. B.	Huntersville
670.	Mullen, T. L.	Huntersville
671.	Munday, C. C.	Taylorsville
672.	Munds, W. C.	Wilmington
673.	Murchison, E. E.	Sanford
674.	Murphrey, L. W.	Weldon
675.	Murphy, J. C.	Hickory
676.	Murphy, C. L.	Salisbury

N

677.	Nelson, W. G.	Newbern
678.	Newsom, H. C.	Camden, N. J.
679.	Nicholson, A. T.	Tarboro
680.	Nicholson, T. H.	Murfreesboro

- 681. Nicholson, M. A. Biscoe
- 682. Niestlie, Wm. Wilmington
- 683. Norman, J. S., M.D. Bladenboro
- 684. Nottingham, G. S. Norfolk, Va.
- 685. Nowell, Edwin Winston-Salem
- 686. Nowell, W. R. Wendell
- 687. Nutt, J. D. Wilmington

O

- 688. Oates, Geo., M.D. Grover
- 689. O'Hanlon, E. W. Winston-Salem
- 690. Overman, H. S. Elizabeth City
- 691. Overman, V. K. Elizabeth City

P

- 692. Page, B. F. Raleigh
- 693. Palmer, R. W., M.D. Gulf
- 694. Parker, W. W. Henderson
- 695. Parker, F. W. Raleigh
- 696. Parker, R. H. Durham
- 697. Parker, R. S. Murphy
- 698. Parsons, F. C. Wadesboro
- 699. Patterson, Alvis Wilson
- 700. Patterson, W. D. Chapel Hill
- 701. Patterson, J. H. (col.) Winston-Salem
- 702. Payne, M. T. Greensboro
- 703. Payne, H. E. Wilmington
- 704. Peacock, M. A. Benson
- 705. Peele, J. F. LaGrange
- 706. Pemberton, T. R. Greensboro
- 707. Pemberton, S. P. Norman
- 708. Pemberton, D. C. Mount Olive
- 709. Pender, F. H., Jr. Rocky Mount
- 710. Perry, W. M. Elizabeth City
- 711. Perry, H. H. (col.) Fayetteville
- 712. Perry, E. B. Littleton
- 713. Perry, D. L. (col.) Winston-Salem
- 714. Person, T. E., M.D. Stantonburg

715.	Phillips, C. B.	Lincolnton
716.	Pickard, C. O.	Greensboro
717.	Pickelsimer, J. B.	Asheville
718.	Pierce, M. E.	Charlotte
719.	Pike, J. W.	High Point
720.	Pike, E. LeR.	Enfield
721.	Pilkington, G. R.	Pittsboro
722.	Pinnix, J. M.	Kernersville
723.	Pinnix, W. M.	Newbern
724.	Pittman, H. H.	Fairmont
725.	Pittman, J. N.	Oxford
726.	Pleasants, F. R.	Louisburg
727.	Plummer, James	Salisbury
728.	Polk, J. B.	Andrews
729.	Pope, H. L.	Lumberton
730.	Pope, A. S.	Rocky Mount
731.	Porter, Clifford	Black Mountain
732.	Porter, C. D.	Black Mountain
733.	Porter, Ernest	Pineville
734.	Powell, F. L.	Whiteville
735.	Powell, D. A.	Goldsboro
736.	Powell, J. W.	Goldsboro
737.	Powell, J. B.	Oxford
738.	Powell, D. E.	Asheville
739.	Powell, J. C.	Fairmont
740.	Powers, L. B.	Wake Forest
741.	Preston, W. D.	Barkley, Va.
742.	Prior, J. L.	Atlanta, Ga.
743.	Pritchard, J. M.	Chapel Hill
744.	Propst, G. C.	Salisbury
745.	Purcell, S. M.	Salisbury
746.	Purcell, E. P.	Waynesville

Q

747.	Quinn, F. D.	Shelby
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R

748.	Rankin, W. H.	Winston-Salem
749.	Ray, E. L.	Carthage

750.	Raysor, C. A.	Asheville
751.	Rae, Verne	Durham
752.	Reagan, J. R.	Weaverville
753.	Reaves, L. E.	Raeford
754.	Redding, F. F.	Lucama
755.	Reese, A. B.	Charlotte
756.	Reeves, Jefferson	Waynesville
757.	Reeves, M. H.	Waynesville
758.	Reeves, T. H.	Weaversville
759.	Reeves, L. A.	Winston-Salem
760.	Reid, W. W.	Sanford
761.	Reid, S. H.	Washington
762.	Reinhardt, R. L.	Forest City
763.	Reins, C. C.	Charlotte
764.	Rhinehardt, C. B.	Marshall
765.	Rhodes, Cader	Raleigh
766.	Richardson, J. D. (col.)	Salisbury
767.	Richardson, L. W.	Selma
768.	Ridenhour, D. G.	Mount Gilead
769.	Riggan, R. D.	Raleigh
770.	Riggs, H. A.	Morrisville
771.	Rimmer, E. F.	Tarboro
772.	Ring, W. A.	High Point
773.	Ring, C. A.	High Point
774.	Ring, L. B.	Mount Olive
775.	Rives, H. L.	Robersonville
776.	Roberson, J. G.	Laurinburg
777.	Roberts, A. R.	Gatesville
778.	Roberts, Herschel	Alexander
779.	Robertson, F. H.	Roanoke Rapids
780.	Robinson, M. E., M.D.	Goldsboro
781.	Robinson, G. C.	Norfolk, Va.
782.	Robinson, J. L.	Lowell
783.	Rogers, R. A.	Oxford
784.	Rogers, R. P.	Durham
785.	Rogers, W. F.	Durham
786.	Rogers, W. T. (col.)	Durham

787.	Rose, I. W.	Rocky Mount
788.	Rosemond, J. F.	Hillsboro
789.	Rosenbaum, C. D.	Wilson
790.	Roth, R. H.	Asheville
791.	Rowland, G. J.	Henderson
792.	Royster, S. S., M.D.	Shelby
793.	Rudisill, J. S.	Cliffside

S

794.	Sally, W. M.	Statesville
795.	Salling, A. T.	Wilmington
796.	Sanders, T. F.	Clinton
797.	Sanders, A. J.	Belmont
798.	Sandling, R. H.	Clinton
799.	Sanford, R. D.	Laurinburg
800.	Sapp, L. L., M.D.	Milton
801.	Sappenfield, W. A.	Concord
802.	Sasser, L. B.	Wilmington
803.	Sauls, M. M.	Ayden
804.	Savage, C. C.	Raleigh
805.	Schutt, T. C. H.	Wilmington
806.	Scoggin, L. A.	Louisburg
807.	Scott, E. G.	Rockingham
808.	Scott, J. M.	Charlotte
809.	Scruggs, B. P.	Rutherfordton
810.	Seagle, F. M.	Hickory
811.	Seawell, C. C.	High Point
812.	Secrest, A. McD.	Monroe
813.	Sedberry, C. D.	Fayetteville
814.	Sedberry, H. S.	Fayetteville
815.	Sedberry, H. B.	Wilmington
816.	Sessoms, M. M.	Windsor
817.	Sexton, C. H., M.D.	Dunn
818.	Shade, I. A. (col.)	Wilson
819.	Shaw, R. S.	Halifax
820.	Shaw, C. E. (col.)	Charlotte
821.	Shell, J. E.	Lenoir

822.	Shell, C. C.	Henrietta
823.	Shelton, C. F.	Chadbourn
824.	Sheppard, J. W.	Charlotte
825.	Sheppard, H. A.	Monroe
826.	Sheppard, J. E.	Flushing, N. Y.
827.	Shook, Eulon	Newton
828.	Shore, M. L.	Raleigh
829.	Shuford, C. M.	Hickory
830.	Silverman, N. J.	Wilmington
831.	Simpson, C. N., Jr.	Monroe
832.	Singletary, W. O.	Burgaw
833.	Singletary, F. B.	Middlesex
834.	Sisk, C. T., M.D.	Bryson City
835.	Skinner, R. E. L.	West Durham
836.	Sledge, R. S.	Spray
837.	Sloan, F. A.	Monroe
838.	Sloop, L. L.	Elm City
839.	Smith, F. L.	Lexington
840.	Smith, W. G.	Asheville
841.	Smith, F. S.	Asheville
842.	Smith, F. T.	Franklin
843.	Smith, C. H.	Charlotte
844.	Smith, J. A.	Wilmington
845.	Smith, F. L.	Concord
846.	Smith, T. L.	Plymouth
847.	Smith, C. N.	Jacksonville
848.	Smith, Casper	Kings Mountain
849.	Smith, Leon	Gastonia
850.	Smith, E. W.	Winston-Salem
851.	Smith, W. O.	Greensboro
852.	Smith, W. W.	Brevard
853.	Smith, J. F.	Mebane
854.	Snipes, E. P., M.D.	Jonesboro
855.	Snuggs, W. H.	Albemarle
856.	Soler, Alberto	Cuba
857.	Souders, F. B.	Fayetteville
858.	Southerland, Odell	Charlotte

859.	Spencer, J. E.	Durham
860.	Stainback, T. E.	Kinston
861.	Stallings, W. H.	Spring Hope
862.	Stanback, T. M.	Spencer
863.	Stancil, J. H.	Selma
864.	Staton, L. L., M.D.	Tarboro
865.	Steere, L. E.	Charlotte
866.	Stephens, J. L. (col.)	Norfolk, Va.
867.	Stevenson, J. T.	Elizabeth City
868.	Stewart, W. M.	Charlotte
869.	Stewart, J. M.	Fayetteville
870.	Stimson, Logan	Statesville
871.	Stimson, J. H.	Statesville
872.	Stimson, J. N.	Winston-Salem
873.	Stone, A. H.	Spray
874.	Stowe, J. P.	Charlotte
875.	Stowe, L. H.	Charlotte
876.	Stowe, H. R.	Charlotte
877.	Stowe, C. D.	Sylva
878.	Stratford, P. C.	Greensboro
879.	Strayhorn, W. F.	Durham
880.	Streetman, J. W.	Marion
881.	Streetman, T. L.	Winston-Salem
882.	Stroud, T. H.	University
883.	Stroud, O. B., M.D.	Ore Hill
884.	Suggs, R. B.	Belmont
885.	Summey, K. N.	Dallas
886.	Summey, Ptolemy	Dallas
887.	Summey, P. B.	Dallas
888.	Suttle, J. A.	Lincolnton
889.	Suttlemyer, Philip, Jr.	Salisbury
890.	Sutton, J. L.	Edenton
891.	Swaringen, DeWitt C.	China Grove
892.	Swindell, E. S.	Nashville
893.	Sykes, A. J.	Greensboro
894.	Sykes, Eugene	Greensboro
895.	Sykes, R. J.	Greensboro

T

896.	Tally, H. A.	Jonesboro
897.	Tarkenton, E. L.	Wilson
898.	Tart, D. W.	Roseboro
899.	Tate, W. E.	Asheville
900.	Taylor, J. L.	Oxford
901.	Taylor, C. A.	Lexington
902.	Taylor, D. G.	Leaksville
903.	Taylor, W. P.	Roanoke Rapids
904.	Taylor, J. C.	Rosemary
905.	Teague, M. F.	Asheville
906.	Temple, J. O.	Kinston
907.	Temple, R. H., M.D.	Kinston
908.	Thigpen, J. K.	Tarboro
909.	Thomas, W. G., Sr.	Raleigh
910.	Thomas, W. G., Jr.	Raleigh
911.	Thomas, J. N.	Warrenton
912.	Thomas, C. R.	Thomasville
913.	Thomas, E. E.	Roxboro
914.	Thomas, E. R.	Duke
915.	Thompson, A. J.	Graham
916.	Thompson, P. A.	Winston-Salem
917.	Thornton, W. H.	Baltimore, Md.
918.	Thrower, H. E.	Henderson
919.	Tillett, E. N.	Timberlake
920.	Tingen, W. Z.	Raleigh
921.	Tolar, J. H., Jr.	Durham
922.	Toms, B. C.	Winston-Salem
923.	Townsend, J. H.	Red Springs
924.	Townsend, E. F.	Raeford
925.	Trent, J. A.	Greensboro
926.	Trotter, P. L.	Pilot Mountain
927.	Trotter, J. R.	Salisbury
928.	Tucker, W. M.	High Point
929.	Tucker, R. H.	Reidsville
930.	Tucker, W. W.	Concord
931.	Tucker, H. O.	Whitakers

932. Tugwell, J. B. Lillington
933. Turlington, R. A. Wilson
934. Turlington, J. E. Smithfield
935. Turner, W. D. Cooleemee
936. Turner, T. A. Durham
937. Tuttle, B. M. Weldon
938. Tyson, G. F. Greensboro

U

939. Underwood, J. T. Asheboro

V

940. Van Valzah, J. A. Raleigh
941. Vaughan, P. W. Durham
942. Vinson, E. L. Halifax
943. Vinson, J. T. Selma

W

944. Walker, C. E. Morganton
945. Walker, B. W. Rocky Mount
946. Walker, T. A. Norlina
947. Walker, C. A. Asheville
948. Walker, Louis Milton
949. Walton, R. C. Raleigh
950. Walton, G. B. Washington
951. Ward, E. H. Tarboro
952. Warlick, E. S. Asheville
953. Warren, L. A. Newton Grove
954. Warren, B. S. Greenville
955. Warren, J. C. Newton Grove
956. Warren, D. A. Statesville
957. Waters, G. W., Jr. Goldsboro
958. Watkins, W. O. Rutherfordton
959. Watson, H. P., Sr. Winston-Salem
960. Watson, H. P., Jr. Winston-Salem
961. Watson, J. B, M.D. Raleigh
962. Watson, D. I., M.D. Southport

963.	Watson, G. Y.	Southport
964.	Wearn, W. H.	Charlotte
965.	Weatherly, A. E.	Greensboro
966.	Webb, Paul	Shelby
967.	Webb, C. I.	Charlotte
968.	Webb, R. K.	Charlotte
969.	Webb, E. L.	Thomasville
970.	Webb, J. S.	Wadesboro
971.	Welborne, W. F.	Lexington
972.	Welfare, S. E.	Winston-Salem
973.	West, J. F.	Belmont
974.	Westbrook, G. A.	Winston-Salem
975.	Wetzell, W. L.	Gastonia
976.	Wharton, L. A.	Gibsonville
977.	Wheeler, L. B.	Asheville
978.	Wheless, J. M.	Farmville
979.	Wheless, R. E. L.	Warsaw
980.	Whitaker, L. T., M.D.	Enfield
981.	White, S. A.	Mebane
982.	White, J. A.	Mooreville
983.	White, H. G.	Elm City
984.	White, F. L.	Mebane
985.	White, W. R.	Warrenton
986.	White, G. S.	Durham
987.	White, J. E.	Raleigh
988.	White, Luther	Newbern
989.	White, J. I.	Burlington
990.	Whitehead, J. D., Jr.	Enfield
991.	Whitfield, W. C., M.D.	Grifton
992.	Whitley, J. R.	Fremont
993.	Whitmire, W. P.	Hendersonville
994.	Wiggins, W. W.	Coats
995.	Wiley, R. E.	Southern Pines
996.	Wilkerson, I. O.	Middlesex
997.	Wilkerson, J. L.	Durham
998.	Wilkins, W. R.	North Wilkesboro
999.	Williams, J. T., M.D. (col.)	Charlotte

1000.	Williams, M. P.	Charlotte
1001.	Williams, S. W.	Raleigh
1002.	Williams, R. I.	Raleigh
1003.	Williams, W. V.	Goldsboro
1004.	Williams, A. H. A.	Oxford
1005.	Williams, H. C.	Canton
1006.	Williams, W. W. (col.)	Fayetteville
1007.	Williams, M. V. B.	Lexington
1008.	Williston, J. T. (col.)	Fayetteville
1009.	Williston, F. O. (col.)	Salisbury
1010.	Wilson, T. H.	Thomasville
1011.	Wilson, C. H.	Greensboro
1012.	Wilson, W. B.	Sylva
1013.	Wilson, L. R.	Gastonia
1014.	Winstead, O. P.	Petersburg, Va.
1015.	Wohlford, H. W.	Charlotte
1016.	Wolfe, Drayton	Lincolnton
1017.	Wolfe, J. C.	Waxhaw
1018.	Wolfe, W. S.	Mount Airy
1019.	Wolfe, Houston	Spencer
1020.	Wood, E. H.	Newbern
1021.	Woodard, E. V.	Princeton
1022.	Woodard, W. S. (col.)	Rockingham
1023.	Woodruff, T. C.	Charlotte
1024.	Woolard, E. W.	Scotland Neck
1025.	Wootten, G. R.	Hickory
1026.	Worthington, E. C.	Ayden
1027.	Worthy, F. S.	Washington
1028.	Wright, G. F.	Warsaw

Y

1029.	Yancey, L. A. (col.)	Greensboro
1030.	Yancey, D. C. (col.)	Wilson
1031.	Yates, C. L.	Charlotte
1032.	Yearby, W. M.	Greensboro
1033.	Yoder, C. R.	Newton
1034.	Young, John	Salisbury

Z

- 1035. Zeigler, J. A. Ahoskie
- 1036. Zoeller, E. V. Tarboro
- 1037. Zollicoffer, A. R., M.D. Weldon
- 1038. Zuckerman, I. L. Durham

LIST OF REGISTERED PRACTICING PHYSICIANS

**Living in Towns of Not More Than Five Hundred
Inhabitants, to Whom Permits to Conduct
Drug Stores Have Been Granted**

1. Medford, Samuel Bryson Clyde, Haywood Co.
3. Wooten, Amos Monroe Pinetops, Edgecombe Co.
4. Morrow, Thos. Lacy Swepsonville, Alamance Co.
5. Brown, Pressly Robinson Swepsonville, Alamance Co.
6. Templeton, James McPherson.....Cary, Wake Co.
7. Long, Benj. Lafayette Hamilton, Martin Co.
8. Gold, Chas. Fortune Ellenboro, Rutherford Co.
10. Brantley, Cornelius Henry Bailey, Nash Co.
12. Burnett, Isaac Erastus.....Mars Hill, Madison Co.
13. Champion, Clifton Otis.....Mooresboro, Cleveland Co.
14. Patterson, Rezin Delmere.....Liberty, Randolph Co.
15. Wood, John W.....Boiling Springs, Cleveland Co.
19. Russell, Lloyd Pecemas.....Arden, Buncombe Co.
20. Peele, John Henry Faith, Rowan Co.
21. Flynt, Solomon Spainhour.....Rural Hall, Forsyth Co.
28. Reeves, Jerome Lyda.....Whittier, Swain Co.
29. Maness, John Moses.....Ellerbe, Richmond Co.
30. McMillan, John Monroe.....Candor, Montgomery Co.
31. Long, David Thomas.....Hurdle Mill, Person Co.
32. Sullivan, James Morgan.....Hayesville, Clay Co.
33. Weaver, Wm. Jackson.....Leicester, Buncombe Co.
36. Hauser, Emmanuel Alvin.....Fallston, Cleveland Co.
38. Boyce, John Mason Polkton, Anson Co.
39. Copening, Oscar J. Granite Falls, Caldwell Co.
40. McDonald, Aug. Alexander.....Jackson Spgs., Moore Co.
41. Watson, Leon Broadway, Lee Co.
43. Parks, William Major.....Seven Springs, Wayne Co.
44. Hinnant, Wilford Micro, Johnston Co.
45. Beasley, Edward Bruce Fountain, Pitt Co.
47. Stone, Wesley Monroe.....Dobson, Surry Co.
48. Thompson, Joseph.....Creedmoor, Granville Co.
49. Ferguson, H. Beauregard.....Halifax, Halifax Co.
50. Leeper, Donald Harper.....Hiddenite, Alexander Co.

51. Crouch, Thos. Dalton.....Stony Point, Alexander Co.
53. Robertson, Wilbur Burdett.....Burnsville, Yancey Co.
54. Melvin, Wayman Chalmora.....Linden, Cumberland Co.
56. Talley, John Samuel.....Troutman, Iredell Co.
58. Matthews, Martin Luther.....Cameron, Moore Co.
59. Coleman, Joseph Ira.....Hurdle Mills, Person Co.
60. Willcox, Jesse Womble.....Laurel Hill, Scotland Co.
61. Flagge, Philip Wesley.....Brown Summit, Guilford Co.
62. Purdy, James Jarratt.....Oriental, Pamlico Co.
64. Grady, Leland Vain Simms, Wilson Co.
65. Price, Herman Leonidas.....Oakboro, Stanly Co.
67. Parker, Carl Putman.....Garysburg, Northampton Co.
68. Long, Fred Yount.....Catawba, Catawba Co.
69. Lovill, Robert Jones.....Wingate, Union Co.
70. Hickman, Marcus Tobias.....Hudson, Caldwell Co.
73. Boaz, Thomas Abram.....Stoneville, Rockingham Co.
76. Hardee, Parrott Rastus.....Stem, Granville Co.
78. Young, Carlie Raswell Angier, Harnett Co.
82. Sutton, Julian Rush.....Elk Park, Avery Co.
88. Johnson, Bayard Cleveland.....Bunn, Franklin Co.
91. Moore, Tilon Vance.....Acme, Columbus Co.
95. Hester, Joseph Robert.....Knightdale, Wake Co.

.....Micro, Johnston &
 uce Fountain, Pitt '
 oe.....Dobson, Surry
Creedmoor, Granvil'
 rd.....Halifax 1877